

MUSEMENTS— With Dates of Events.
New Los Angeles Theater—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, FEB. 23 and 24, and 25.
A FURIOUSLY FUNNY, FARICAL FESTIVAL.
—JOLLY NELLIE McHENRY—
In Her Up-to-date Comedy,
"A NIGHT AT THE CIRCUS."

WITH PRETTY GIRLS, CLEVER COMEDIANS AND A HOST OF NOVELTIES.
After scoring a series of metropolitan successes.
Lots of new music. Laughter incessant.
Seats on sale Monday, Feb. 23. Prices—N, 75c, 50c and 25c.

ORPHEUM— S. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND
Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.
In conjunction with the San Francisco Orpheum.
MATINEE TODAY, SUNDAY.
5c to any part of the house; children 10c; any seat; gallery 10c; single box and
loges seats, 50c.
Positively last night of the
Celebrated Eddy Family.
Week commencing Monday, Feb. 25.

NEW — NEW — NEW
Hickey and Cole, Burlesque Trapesists,
The Almonds, Refined Musical Artists,
Conway and Leland, Acrobatic Monopeds,
The Bar Experts.
Positively last week of the comedienne
— Miss Hilda Thomas. —
Performance every evening including Sunday. Evening prices—10c, 25c, 50c;
single box and loges seats, 75c. Telephone 1447.

BURBANK THEATER Main st. bet. Fifth and Sixth.
FRED A. COOPER, Manager.
Week commencing Sunday, Feb. 24,
The Latest Metropolitan Sensation.
"THE PULSE OF NEW YORK."
Practical File Driver. Elevated Railroad. Concert Hall. Great Fire Scene.
Usual popular prices.

Unity Church—
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1895, AT 8 P.M.,
Mrs. T. Masac
Announces her first and only Piano Recital this season, assisted by MISS MAUD
MASAC, Mezzo-Soprano.
Tickets for sale at Brown's Music Store, 111 N. Spring st., and at the door.

Southern California
CITRUS FAIR FOR 1895
Will open in HAZARD'S PAVILION, Fifth and Olive,
FEBRUARY 28, to run for ten days.
UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FRUIT.
PROMENADE CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission 25 cents.
BY CASSASSA'S CELEBRATED BAND.

SANTA BARBARA
Flower Festival.
APRIL 17th, 18th and 19th, 1895.

Roller Skating— IS AGAIN THE FASHIONABLE SPORT IN NEW
in the van has a mammoth rink on Grand avenue and corner of Fifth
street. Skating daily, except Sunday, at 10 a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m. Music
every evening. All car lines for a 5-cent fare.

MISCELLANEOUS—
When We Advertise Bargains
THEY ARE BARGAINS.

One Steinway & Sons Piano.....	\$150.00
One Emerson (new upright).....	240.00
One McEwen Upright.....	135.00
One Sohmer, used about a year.....	410.00
One Weber (new upright).....	305.00
One Trowbridge, nearly new.....	298.00
Original Price.....	
One Beautiful New Parlor Organ, solid walnut case, plate glass mirrors.....	75.00

Remember
We guarantee every Piano that is purchased from us, new or second-hand.
FISHER'S MUSIC HOUSE,
427 S. BROADWAY.

Bartlett's Music House,
108 N. SPRING ST.
NEW PIANOS AT SECOND-HAND PRICES.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS at organ prices.
NEW ORGANS FOR \$55.
We make a specialty of Fine Piano Tuning. Our stock small goods and
sheet music is unsurpassed. BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 108 N. Spring st.

PIANOS— ANOTHER CARLOAD OF
KOHLER & CHASE PIANOS
Just received, English oak cases. For sale on easy installments.
KOHLER & CHASE, 238 South Spring Street.

EUROPE DEPOTTER'S VACATION AND EXCURSION TOURS
—10th year. Four select summer parties. Unequaled arrange-
ments. All travel and hotel first-class inclusive charges. For detailed pro-
gramme see the "World Tourist Guide," 100 pp., illustrated, sent on re-
ceipt of 10 cents. A. DE POTTER, 112 Broadway, New York.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—15 CENTS PER DOZEN BY R. F. COLLINS
only, 300% South Spring street. Cut flowers and
floral designs to order. Telephone 114.

STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES
THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RE-
liable bond house in Southern California;
we deal in Eastern and Western high-grade
bonds only, such as municipal, school, etc.;
and for list, FIFTEEN REAL ESTATE
AND TRUST CO., 229 W. Second st.

FOUNDER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS,
229 W. Second st., buy and sell mortgages,
stocks, bonds, and any good securities; if
you wish to lend or borrow or invest in
real estate, call on us; collections made and
property managed for non-residents.
FOR SALE—AT SMALL DISCOUNT, FIRST-
mortgage of \$500, interest 11 per cent, re-
secured on new house in Los Angeles. For
particulars address H. box 65, TIMES OF-
FICE.

FOR SALE—CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway. Real estate, stocks, bonds
and dividend-paying investments. Money to
loan on real estate.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS.
GOLD AND SILVER REFINING AND AS-
say; cash paid for old gold and silver.
231 S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed

BY CABLE—Pages 1, 2, 3.

An immense African diamond pre-
sented to the Pope... La Grippe rag-
ing at London and prostrating thou-
sands of people.

IN CONGRESS—Page 2.

The Senate unanimously confirms
the nomination of Senator Ransom of
North Carolina as Minister to Mex-
ico... The House votes an extra
month's pay to all clerks of the Sen-
ate and House and individual mem-
bers of Congress... Proposition for
the appointment of an American com-
missioner to act in conjunction with
foreign representatives at a bimetallic
conference.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Honolulu advices state ex-Queen
Liliuokalani has been condemned to
"five years' imprisonment... Strange
occurrence at sea... Next meeting of the
League of American Wheelmen...
Judge Tourgee to start a new maga-
zine at Buffalo... Family poisoned by
eating wild turnips... Fight between
students at Benton Harbor College...
Mrs. John Munn of Belvidere, Ill., in-
herits a million dollars... Case of the
wrecked steamer Cienfuegos... Re-
port on the depressed condition of the
cotton market... A criminal libel suit
against Editor Dana of the New York
Sun... A big fire in Prescott, Ark...
Closing proceedings of the National
Council of Women.

PACIFIC COAST—Pages 1, 2.

George W. McBride elected United
States Senator from Oregon to suc-
ceed Senator Dolph... The carnival
in Nogales... The insurance rate war
in San Francisco... Federal grand
jury investigating the Huntington
free pass case... Call for a manufac-
turer's convention in San Francisco...
Southern Pacific Company and Rail-
way Engineers have come to an agree-
ment.

AT LARGE—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from
Troy, N. Y.; Nevada, Mo.; Des Moines,
Iowa; Asbury Park, N. Y.; Nassau,
N. H.; Trenton, N. J.; and from other
places.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 4.

Bank clearings... Gambling in
grain... Offering inducements to fac-
tories.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 15.

Pasadena's proposed new charter
knocked out... A San Diego woman
in trouble at Santa Ana... Bank-rob-
ber Barnes taken to Orange... Field
sports at Redlands... Serious acci-
dent at Pomona.

THE CITY—Pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21.

A cut to be made in Santa Fe
rates... Meeting of the Board of Pub-
lic Works... The Building Superin-
tendent wants an assistant... Plans
for a new city jail... Bryant ex-
onerated... A contractor's trouble...
Jeweler Marcher missing.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—For
Southern California: Fair, but some-
what threatening tonight; slightly
cooler in the east portion Sunday;
fresh northwesterly winds.

VALUABLE OFFSPRING.

Watching for One of Great Ormonde's
Foals.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—W.
O. B. McDonough, who paid \$150,000
for the stallion Ormonde, was a little
nervous today. The arrival of a colt
by Ormonde is daily expected, and a
matter of \$25,000 hangs upon the sex
of the youngster. Some time ago Mc-
Donough made a contract with the
Stanford estate, whereby Ormonde
was to be bred to some of the Palo
Alto mares. The filles are to go to
Mrs. Stanford and McDonough is to
keep the colts. Fairy Ross, the
famous Palo Alto brood mare, is in
foal to Ormonde, and if the off-
spring is a male it will be worth
\$25,000 to McDonough the moment it
is born. He has already been offered
that amount for it, but to him such a
colt would be priceless and no amount
of money would buy it. If it is a
filly then Mrs. Stanford will be the
owner of the best bred youngster in
the world. This colt or filly will be
the first of Ormonde's get in Califor-
nia this year and as there are only
six mares in foal to him his progeny
will be high-priced.

MASKED ROBBERS.

They Bind Up the Residents and Rob
the House.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ZANESVILLE, (O.), Feb. 23.—Six
masked robbers broke in the door of
the residence of Miss Jane Morrison,
an aged spinster, seven miles north of
this city, last night. They tore up
sheets and bound Miss Morrison and
Henry Bowers and his wife to their
beds and left them. They secured
\$200 in money, a certificate of deposit
for a large sum and a gold watch.
Bowers, who offered resistance, was
hit over the head with a wagon spoke.

Expelled from the Ministry.

OAKLAND, Feb. 23.—Charles W. Wood-
ward, professor of entomology at the
State University, and W. C. Maxwell, a
student of the same place, have been ex-
pelled from the First Baptist Church of
Berkeley on charges of heterodoxy pre-
ferred against them by Rev. W. C. Learned
and the deacons of the church.

Collisions at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—This after-
noon the President signed the bill exten-
ding the time for the enforcement of the
new rules to prevent collisions at sea.

A BIG STONE.

Diamond Worth Half a
Million Dollars.

Been Presented to the Pope
at Rome.

The President of France is Making
Himself Immensely
Popular.

Results of the Great Frost in Europe.
La Grippe Raging in London—
Thousands Prostrated by
the Malady.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—(Special Dis-
patch.) The Fall Mail Gazette says
the Pope has received from the pres-
ident of the Transvaal Republic a dia-
mond weighing 971 carats. The stone
was found in the mines at Jagersfont-
ein and is the largest known. It is
of a bluish white cast and practically
perfect, its only blemish being a tiny
spot invisible to the naked eye. This
diamond was discovered ten years
ago. Its value was estimated at half
a million dollars.
It was found by a Kafir working in
a mine. The Kafir was talking to his
overseer when he saw something
shiny, and he put his foot over it un-
til his boss had gone away, when he
picked up the immense diamond and
put it in his pocket. Afterward, in
the compound, he handed it over to
the manager, for which he was given
\$150, a horse, saddle and bridle and
went home. The stone when found
was of the form of a sloping cone
flattened on two sides, and standing
on an oval base, so flush as almost
to appear to have been cut. Its height
was about three inches, and its width
about two, while the flat base mea-
sured nearly two inches by one and a
quarter. The diamond is named Jag-
ersfontein Excelsior.

DRANK HIS HEALTH.

But it Cost Him Twenty Thousand
Dollars.

By Telegram to The Times.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—(Special Dis-
patch.) President Faure's campaign of po-
pularity in France is being carried
on with unabated skill and persist-
ence. He has just paid a bill of \$20,
000 for a quart-bottle of wine supplied
to every soldier in the army, with
which to drink his health. He con-
tinues his round of visits to the hos-
pitals of Paris this week, going
through all the wards, including those
where there are infectious diseases.
He visits the kitchens of all public in-
stitutions and eats and drinks the
regulation food and wine supplied
therein. The Parisians now recognize
the President on these tours and cheer
him wildly in the streets.

LA GRIPPE.

Bagging in London and Prostrating
Thousands of People.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—(Special Dis-
patch.) The Sun London cable says:
The great frost which for a month has
held Europe in its icy grasp, has dis-
appeared, or has much abated its
rigor. No accurate record of the victims
of the great frost will ever be made,
but some idea of the appalling nature
may be gained from the fact that the
death rate of London leaped up more
than 50 per cent. during the last days
it continued. The same condition of
things obtained throughout Europe.
Even from as far south as Italy came
the worst reports. Only yesterday
were the railroads, which for days
have been half crippled by snow, able
to resume their regular service. The
general misery extended almost to
Naples.

One story of suffering tells of the
fate of an old man long known as a
uiser, who kept a little cigar shop in
London. The shop was closed for
several days, and finally it was en-
tered by the police who found the
owner dead, naked and frozen to
death. There was no food nor fuel in
the place, but on the shelves were
several large tin cans usually holding
snuff, filled with gold sovereigns. A
search revealed money and securities
amounting to \$150,000. The dead
man had no known relatives.

The departing frost left a worse evil
in its train—influenza. Among those
who are confined in bed by the disem-
per is Lord Rosebery, Balfour, Henry
Irving, Lord Dunraven, forty-five
members of the House of Commons,
20 to 40 per cent. of the staffs of the
principal banks, and one-third of the
judges of the Irish courts. The gov-
ernment is obliged to confess that the
postoffice and telegraph services are
seriously affected by the prostration
of hundreds of its employees by the
disease. Walter Besant yesterday told
of a golden wedding reception which
was attended by 100 guests a week
ago. Ninety of them are now in bed
with influenza. The number was in-
creased today to ninety-one, for Be-
sant himself has been stricken.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Four Thousand Men are Now Out of
Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Work was
stopped on five new buildings this
afternoon by the walking delegates in
aid of the strike of electrical workers.
This takes out 1200 additional men
besides the total number thus far
involved in the strike up to
4000. The Master Builders' Associa-
tion has indicated the action of the
electrical contractors and decided to
employ non-union men on Monday.

AND STILL THEY COME!

CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC.

MINISTER THURSTON RESPONDS
TO THE TOAST.

He Calls Attention to the Growth and
Magnitude of Commerce in the
Pacific Ocean, and Advoc-
ates a Cable.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

TRENTON (N. J.), Feb. 23.—At the an-
nual banquet of the Trenton Board of
Commerce in the Pacific Ocean, Hon. A. Thur-
ston, Havillan Minister to the United
States, responded to the toast, "The Com-
mercial Control of the Pacific."
After expressing his pride in repre-
senting the youngest republic in the
world, Mr. Thurston quoted figures show-
ing the magnitude and the growth of com-
merce in the Pacific Ocean. Not a vessel,
he said, could go across the Pacific
Ocean without stopping at Hawaii for
coal. The great nations are taking strides
in subsidizing the traffic in the Pacific,
paying greater attention to the Pacific
islands than to Africa.
Canada has recognized the value of
commerce of the Pacific and has started
four steamship companies from Van-
couver, and every effort is being made to
push traffic. Mr. Thurston said one of
the means of establishing closer relations
with Hawaii was by building the proposed
cable. This, he earnestly advocated.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.), Feb. 23.—The
first section of train No. 1 that left
this city at 3:22 o'clock yesterday
afternoon was killed and burned
near Greenville, Miss., with the excep-
tion of the private car occupied by
Mrs. Lowell, wife of the general su-
perintendent of the road. The party
was on its way to the Mardi Gras of
New Orleans. As far as learned one
white man was killed and one white
woman seriously injured. A number
of others were hurt. Information of
the wreck received at the general
manager's office is very meager. The
train consisted of four coaches, one
baggage car and three sleepers, ex-
clusive of the private car of Mrs. Low-
ell. The wreck occurred three miles
south of Greenville, where the train
was due at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Coffee Ruined in Transit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The
cargo of the steamship City of Syd-
ney has been discharged and it was
found that nearly seven hundred
sacks of the highest grade of coffee
had been ruined by water in the hold
of the steamer. The coffee beans were
rotten and unfit for use. The damage
will amount to about \$12,000. The
coffee was taken on board at one of
the Central American ports and, owing
to the fact that the ship was held in
quarantine it was kept in the hold
fourteen days longer than usual. The
sounding rod in the well pipe of the
steamer had been broken off, whether
maliciously or not is not known, and
the officers of the ship were ignorant
as to the amount of water in the hold.

Panama Canal Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A special to
the World from Panama says:
The men employed on the canal are
abandoning work. Even those in the
greatest need refuse to accept the low
wages offered to replace the strikers.
It is now rumored that it is the pur-
pose of the company to put wages so
low that men cannot accept and so
have a pretext for not continuing work
until a fresh supply of funds comes
from France.

Foreigners here are protesting
against reported violations of the
mails. It is believed that the govern-
ment will increase the import duties
imposed on some important articles of
living.

The Reported Earthquakes.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It has been as-
certained that the report printed here
of the destruction by earthquake of
the town of Koutchat in Persia, in-
volving a loss of several thousand
lives, refers to the destruction of
Kuchan in Khorassan, Persia, on the
17th of January, where there was an
enormous loss of life. The reports of
this earthquake were cable to the
Associated Press on the 21st and 26th
of January.

Gen. Carr's Condition.

TROY (N. Y.), Feb. 23.—Gen. Joseph
B. Carr is more comfortable than he has
been at any time in over a week. His
death, however, is near at hand and may
be expected at any time, for his strength
is gradually failing.

NUTS TO CRACK

May Break Their Teeth
Trying It.

Efforts of the Los Angeles
Delegation.

They Run Up Against a Big Snag in
a Decision of the Supreme
Court.

Real Estate Speculators and Politi-
cians Tumbling Over One An-
other to Get the County
Division Bill Passed.

By Telegram to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 23.—(Special Dis-
patch.) The Los Angeles delegation again
took up the County Government Bill to-
day, but as there was not a full repre-
sentation and as no printed copies of the
bill could be obtained before Monday,
nothing was accomplished.
The delegation is desirous of leaving
the fixing of deputies' salaries in the
hands of the boards of supervisors as at
present, but realize this cannot be done
unless by constitutional amendment, as
the Supreme Court has decided it devolves
on the Legislature to fix salaries. As all
counties differ in their wishes it will be
no easy matter to determine what these
salaries shall be. Moreover, the classi-
fication of counties as arranged in the bill
is not satisfactory to many of them, and it
is probable a rearrangement may be made
on the idea of Mr. Cutler, taking five
times the total vote cast in any county
for Governor at the last election as a
basis for classification. Dist. Atty. Donnell
is desirous, in view of the repeal of the
State Indigent fund, of incorporating in
the County Government Bill a new section
following the statutes of some of the
Eastern States preventing indigent persons
from acquiring residence in the county
upon warning from the board of super-
visors of such county, inasmuch as such
residence would make them a public
charge against the county. He says he is
informed that paupers have been shipped
into Los Angeles county from other sec-
tions to get rid of them. That alone
the repeal of the State indigent fund
practices will become general as each
county will desire to decrease its expendi-
tures for the maintenance of these per-
sons. According to present appearances
the County Government Bill and County
Division Bill are two of the hardest nuts
this Legislature will have to crack.

It is stated that immense pressure will
be exerted by real-estate speculators and
politicians desirous of holding county
offices to pass the division bill, and it
looks as if Col. Maxima may take the
field after all. The thing is certain, the
passage of this bill would play mischief
with the map of California, as there would
probably not be a county outside of San
Francisco in which a divisionist would not
get in his work.

Ex-Judge A. W. Hutton and Rusk Har-
ris are here in connection with a law case
in which Gov. Budd is also said to be in-
terested.

NOGALES CARNIVAL.

The Twin Cities are Out for a Good
Time.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NOGALES (ARIZ.), Feb. 23.—Prepara-
tions for the grand carnival are com-
plete. It begins tomorrow morning at 9
o'clock. The Governor of Arizona and his
staff, together with the Assembly and
Council, arrived at 1 p.m. today. The
Governor and his entire staff, together with
the Congress of the State of Sonora, Mex.,
will arrive on the morning train. At 12
o'clock Mayors Proctor of that city and Cor-
ral of Nogales, Mex., with two bands, will
welcome the king of the carnival, and de-
liver the keys of the two cities to them.
A grand masquerade ball will take place
in the evening.

FREE-PASS CASE.

The Federal Grand Jury Investigat-
ing the Matter.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Federal
grand jury, sitting in this city today, took
up the case of C. P. Huntington, who is
accused of having violated the interstate
commerce law, in giving a free pass to
Frank M. Stone, a local politician. J. T.
Roberts, County Assessor, and J. E. At-
torney Morreth, the union's legal rep-
resentative, were before the jury today.

Heirress to a Million.

BELVIDERE (ILL.), Feb. 23.—Mrs. John
Munn, who lives south of here, has just
fallen heir to \$1,000,000 by the death of an
uncle in Africa. When only 16 years old
the uncle, William McKay, came away
from Scotland and located in the gold
fields of Africa. His parents died and
everybody lost track of the boy. He died
some time ago, leaving an estate of \$15-
000,000. There are sixteen heirs living in
Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois, among
whom the estate will be divided.

Refuses to Testify.

DES MOINES (IOWA), Feb. 23.—The im-
peachment trial of Mayor Hills came
to a sudden end today, a lawyer named Al-
vin Haskins, who was summoned as a
witness by the "complaints against the
Mayor, refusing to obey the subpoena and
defying the authority of the Council to
either summon or compel witnesses to tes-
tify before it. The question of the Coun-
cil's jurisdiction is now under considera-
tion and, upon the continuance depends the
pending impeachment cases.

Bousing Meeting.

VISALIA, Feb. 23.—A "rousing railroad
meeting" was held here this afternoon. It
was attended by people from all over the
county. A subscription list was circulated,
and \$15,000 raised in a few hours. It is
expected to raise \$75,000 in this city,
besides securing rights-of-way, giv-
ing depot sites, etc. A railroad meeting
was held at Woodville this evening. Meet-
ings will be held every place in the county
within the next few weeks.

EXTRA PAY

Voted Clerks of the Senate, House and Members.

Memorial from Idaho Making a Protest Against the Pending Pooling Bill.

Proposition for an American Commission to Act with Foreign Representatives at a Bimetallic Conference.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The feature of today's proceedings in the House was the fight on the proposition to pay an extra monthly salary to all the employees of the House and Senate. It carried in committee of the whole by a vote of 93 to 61, with an amendment to include an extra month's compensation for the individual clerks of members. Notice has been given that a record-making vote will be declared when this amendment is reported to the House.

The reading of the deficiency bill was completed, with the exception of a few amendments temporarily passed over the principal one of which is the appropriation of \$425,000 to pay the Bering Sea awards.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A memorial from the Idaho Legislature was presented in the Senate today, protesting against the pooling bill as a plan to place railroads in the hands of a vast syndicate, and thus crush competition under the iron heel of monopoly.

Mr. Wolcott then came forward with a proposition authorizing the creation of an American commission to act with foreign countries should they take the initiative in an international monetary conference.

The amendment makes available \$100,000 for expenses for the commission. "It is satisfactory," said Mr. Wolcott, "to those who vote for bimetalism, and it should be satisfactory to those gentlemen who talk for bimetalism and vote against it, and who wait with ravished eyes to see what England will do."

He asked the President to go to the Finance Committee. Mr. Hale suggested that the Sundry Civil Bill was so soon to be considered that there should be delay pending the amendment from the Finance Committee and the Appropriation Committee.

A resolution was passed to correct an error in the recent Chicago public building sale, by which the old building was to be sold to the "lowest bidder" instead of the "highest."

An hour was given to the sharp controversy over stopping work on the Delaware River bridge. The board of army engineers investigated the height, span, etc.

Mr. McPherson of New Jersey withdrew his motion for the Secretary to move the investigation was laid on the table—37 to 10.

The credentials of Mr. McCaffery (Dem.) of Louisiana, for another term (beginning March 4 next), were presented by his colleague, Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. George (Dem.) of Mississippi submitted the result of an inquiry by the Committee on Agriculture concerning the cultivation of cotton. Consideration was resumed of the Indian Appropriation bill and Mr. Kyle offered an amendment that the word "Indian" shall include not only those of full blood, but those of mixed blood and of whatever degree, while tribal relations are maintained.

Mr. Allison finally made the point of order that the pending amendment was new legislation, and it was ruled out.

Mr. Kyle then introduced an amendment, providing that all stock, cattle and horses purchased for the Indians on the respective plantations should be of the best obtainable, and that all male and female should be full-blooded stock. Adopted.

Mr. Manderson presented an amendment, refunding the Miami Indians \$48,538. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew introduced an amendment, appropriating \$187,039 to reimburse the Crow Creek Indians for receiving less than their per capita share of money when their reservation was diminished. It was provided that the Secretary might pay \$50,000 of the amount in cash. Agreed to.

At this time the President's private secretary appeared with nominations, including that of Senator Ransom as Minister of Mexico. In five minutes the doors were reopened. Senator Ransom's name was confirmed unanimously.

Mr. Jones (Dem.) of Arkansas offered an amendment authorizing the Muskogee or Creek Nation to convey and operate the \$600,000 of that nation with interest from the United States, the same having been appropriated in 1889 to enable them to make a per capita payment to the Creek company and to liquidate the Creek Nation's indebtedness.

At Mr. Allen's suggestion he modified his amendment to prevent the sale or assignment of certificates of stock to the Creek. Mr. Aldrich said he should move to amend the amendment by providing for the immediate payment of the debt.

"How are you going to pay it, if there is no money in the treasury?" asked Mr. Jones.

"There is money in the treasury," answered Mr. Aldrich, "and there will always be money there to pay it. Mr. Cleveland has said there is a comfortable surplus. We ought either to pay this money or to authorize the Secretary to borrow it."

Mr. Morgan said he knew the Muskogees were very fond of coins, especially silver half dollars.

"I shall offer an additional amendment," said he, "that provides that a portion of the seigniorage in the treasury shall be coined into half dollars to pay this debt. I know these people are anxious to get this money. This money is good for all debts up to \$5 and we have the surplus bullion in the treasury and this gives us the finest opportunity to get rid of this debt. I do not think we would break Wall street by the transaction and we would certainly not lower the credit of the United States in Wall street or London."

Mr. Aldrich said he should have to make the Creek Nation accept its debt in such small coin.

After some further debate the vote was taken on Mr. Aldrich's amendment providing for the immediate payment of \$500,000 of the debt. It carried, and Mr. Morgan then offered his amendment providing for the payment in silver coins.

An amendment by Mr. Aldrich to the Morgan amendment, providing that the word "for" in such other lawful money of the United States as the Creek Nation shall desire," was adopted and then the Morgan amendment as amended was adopted without division.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the provision for the office of superintendent of Indian schools. Before the motion could be acted upon, at 2 o'clock Mr. Butler moved to lay aside informally the Indian bill and take up the pooling bill. The roll was called on Mr. Butler's motion, which was defeated, yeas 24, nays 42, as follows:

Yeas—Blanchard, Butler, Caffery, Camden, Cameron, Carey, Daniel, Faulkner, Gray, Harris, Higgins, Hunt, Lindsay, Lodge, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell (W.), Murphy, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Squire, Wolcott—24.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Bate, Berry, Black, Blair, Call, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Davis, Dixon, Dubois, Frye, George, Gorman, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hill, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, McAlister, McMillan, Mathie, Mitchell (Or.), Morgan, Morrill, Pascoe, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Power, Pugh, Roach, Sherman, Smith, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Washburn—Total 42.

Teller, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Washburn—Total 42.

Mr. Butler abandoned his fight with an impatient reply to Mr. Chandler's assertions about the railway lobby. "No lobby has any terrors for an honest man," he said. "Remarks were submitted by Messrs. Villard, Burr, Blanchard, Callender and Mitchell. Wisconsin, again at the conclusion of the Senate, at 6:46, adjourned."

HOUSE.—After some brief routine morning business the House went into consideration of the whole and resumed consideration of the deficiency bill.

While a series of amendments to give extra compensation to various employees of the House was being adopted, Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine protested against the prodigal liberality.

Mr. Tracey (Dem.) of New York offered an amendment to give the employees of the House and Senate an extra month's pay.

Mr. Sayres attempted to amend this proposition by excluding from the benefits of the amendment those employees who had been voted extra compensation, but this motion was voted down.

Mr. Livinston (Dem.) of Georgia offered an amendment to that of Mr. Tracey, to give an extra month's pay to the individual clerks of members.

Mr. Sayres, in opposition to the Committee on Appropriations, protested against the Livingston amendment, which, he said, is proposed to give to members \$100 for extra clerk hire.

"The members," said he, "who do not pay out \$25 a month for clerk hire, 'Who are they? Name them!' shouted a chorus of members.

"Both Mr. Tracey and Mr. Black of Georgia, I understand, do not pay more than \$25 a month for clerk hire."

Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, in the same tone, declared that he was an appropriation to members of an extra \$100.

Mr. Williams (Dem.) of Mississippi believed the amendment was just, and declared his intention of supporting it.

Mr. Tracey appealed to members to vote the amendment down.

"If it carries, and is reported to the House, the roll-call will be made, and I will appreciate the difficulty of obtaining a majority for such a large appropriation when members have to go on record," he said.

Mr. Dockery gave notice that he would demand a roll-call vote of the House.

In a brief speech, he warned the Democrats of the House that the appropriations were mounting up to dangerously near the limit of the fiscal year.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio faulted the Democrats for their failure to sell bonds at a ruinous rate of interest to pay the current expenses of the department.

Mr. Grosvenor said that he had sold 100 bonds at par, which were afterward worth 125," asked Mr. Springer.

"Twelve years after a great war, when the Government was in a financial straits, and when the bonds were sold at a ruinous rate of interest to pay the current expenses of the department," he said.

Mr. Bailey (Dem.) of Texas offered an amendment to appropriate \$200,000 for the payment of certain Indian repatriation claims allowed by the Court of Claims, which was agreed to. Several amendments were passed over and were not acted upon, when the committee rose, and there appeared to be no more business.

At the beginning of the twenty-third ballot Cleiton of Columbia county, as a Dolph man, rose and presented the name of Mr. McBride. The intense throng in attendance immediately broke loose and cheer after cheer were given for McBride.

As the roll call proceeded it became evident that McBride would be elected. When he received the forty-fifth vote, he was declared elected.

Mr. McBride has never been identified with either the silver or anti-silver election. He has been in a position where he was obliged to make a choice, inasmuch as he was elected by Mr. Dolph's supporters, however, it is reasonable to suppose that he will not ally himself with free-coining policy.

WHO HE IS.

SALEM (Or.) Feb. 23.—George W. McBride, Senator-elect, is 41 years of age, a native son of Oregon and a lawyer by profession. He has served in the Senate Legislature and held the office of Secretary of State of Oregon, resigning that office last June. On the silver question he is uncommitted.

THE IDAHO FIGHT.

BOISE (Idaho) Feb. 23.—There was one member absent in the joint session today and the vote for United States Senator was: Sheup 20, Sweet 18, Claggett 15.

THAT WALTZING PASTOR.

His Elders Going to Haul Him Over the Coals.

OAKLAND, Feb. 23.—Rev. J. V. Coombs of Concordville, Ind., a minister of the Christian Church, was called to the attention of the board of trustees of the Christian Church at Oakland, asking for further details concerning the Associated Press stories of the sensational pulpits methods employed by Rev. Edwards Davis, who was in his pulpit, gave Shakespearean impersonations and induced pious organizations, it is alleged, is a secret organization, the purpose of which is to coerce other insurance agents and companies, and interfere with, vex, annoy and obstruct them in the management of their business. The complaint alleges that the companies forming the board have conspired by agreement, not only to regulate their own conduct, but to interfere with the rights and privileges of the plaintiff's company and other companies which have refused to join the compact. It is recited that the constitution of this new board of underwriters contains a non-interference clause, through the operation of which agents representing the companies in the

Non-compact Companies Complain of Combination Acts.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The trouble among the insurance men reached an interesting stage today, when W. S. Duval, State agent of the Continental Insurance company, was before Judge McKenna of the United States Circuit Court, and secured a temporary injunction restraining the combination of insurance men from interfering with his business.

The complaint filed alleges intimidation and a conspiracy to boycott. The recently organized board, it is alleged, is a secret organization, the purpose of which is to coerce other insurance agents and companies, and interfere with, vex, annoy and obstruct them in the management of their business. The complaint alleges that the companies forming the board have conspired by agreement, not only to regulate their own conduct, but to interfere with the rights and privileges of the plaintiff's company and other companies which have refused to join the compact. It is recited that the constitution of this new board of underwriters contains a non-interference clause, through the operation of which agents representing the companies in the

Rescued Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Herbert has received a cablegram from Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, saying that the gunboat Yorktown had returned to Chee Foo yesterday, with ten missionaries, who had been rescued from places of danger. The flagships Baltimore and Charleston were at Chee Foo.

Standard National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Authority has been granted to Marville W. Cooper and his associates to reorganize the Standard National Bank of New York City.

THE OREGON FIGHT.

Dolph Men Stood Solidly in the Breach.

But George W. McBride, an Outsider, Got Away with the Plan.

The Waltzing Oakland Pastor—San Francisco Insurance Paste War. Federal Grand Jury and the Free Press.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SALEM (Or.) Feb. 23.—The caucus of Senator Dolph's supporters did not adjourn till late this morning. Thirty-five were present. Senator Dolph addressed them, saying that since he had received the caucus nomination, the matter of his withdrawal from the contest was not subject to his personal control. He left the matter with them. Twenty-three declared they would stand firm. The caucus adjourned without reaching any definite conclusion.

The anti-Dolph men also held a caucus and stand ready to vote solidly for Gov. Lord, when the Dolph men will give them enough votes to elect. The Legislature will adjourn at midnight.

A second caucus of Dolph men this forenoon was attended by nearly all the Dolph men. It was decided to stand by Dolph. It is generally understood that if toward evening no election is reached, an effort to take a recess will be made for the purpose of holding another caucus.

THE BALLOTS.

SALEM (Or.) Feb. 23.—The first ballot resulted: Dolph, 38; Williams, 31; Riley, 6; Fulton, 1; Lord, 1; Waldo, 1; absent, 2. Eight ballots were taken during the morning session, and the result was as follows: Dolph, 38; Williams, 31; Riley, 6; Fulton, 1; Lord, 1; Waldo, 1; absent, 2.

The joint session finally took a recess to 7:30 o'clock tonight. As Dolph can be learned, the election will be held at 10 o'clock.

THE HEARNE DIVORCE.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23.—Application was made today by the defendants in the libel suit lately instituted by Dr. J. C. Hearne of this city, against M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Diego Union, and his associate, the San Francisco Chronicle, for a change of venue from this county to San Francisco. Both defendants demurred to the change, and the court refused to grant it.

THE WRIGHT MAN.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 23.—Constable Martin of Mountain View brought a man to this city from Mountain View today, who was believed to be John Wright, the Los Angeles murderer, who was to have been executed at San Quentin on working day, but escaped the gallows by working the lock of the cell.

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LAND OF THE JAPS.

China's Fruitless Attempts to Negotiate Peace.

Mr. Foster Said to Have Had an Open Quarrel with the Envoy.

It is Fetched Up and He Decides to Return with the Battered Peace Proposers to the Flowery Kingdom.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The steamer Gaelic, through the following Japanese advices to the Associated Press, dated Tokyo, February 6:

China's attempt to negotiate for peace proved even more fruitless than was anticipated. The Japanese are greatly disappointed at the failure of the Chinese government to give its envoys proper power to negotiate for peace.

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THE RAILWAY BILL.

California Congressmen to Oppose the New One.

They Do not, However, Suggest Any Better One or Improvement on This.

President Huntington Says He is Sick of the Whole Business and Congress Can Settle It as it Pleases.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A Times special from Washington says that the action of the House Committee on Pacific Roads, in agreeing to a new bill, does not, by any means indicate that in the coming crowded week an additional two days will be devoted to this subject, upon which the sense of the House has already been so well tested. Chairman Reilly himself, although anxious for some legislative action at this session, and willing to make any reasonable compromise, does not believe that there is any prospect for a further discussion of the matter in the time left. If the time should be allowed, there is no hope for the passage of legislation of the kind through the Senate, where there are enough opponents to any Pacific-railroad legislation to filibuster until the end of the session.

It is true that the amended Reilly bill, as proposed by the committee at its meeting yesterday, is much more favorable to the government than any proposition devised. It would pay into the treasury immediately the full amount of the principal of the Pacific railroad government bonds, and would give security for the payment of interest at the rate of fifty years. It has the support of Mr. Boomer, who led the opposition to the Reilly bill. It will, however, be vigorously opposed by the California members, who probably have more than other members of Congress, have this Pacific railroad most at heart. Representative Maguire of California said that his chief objection to the bill was that it was merely a scheme to postpone action on the part of the government against the Pacific railroads for one year. He said he did not believe that the bill was an intention of postponing the provisions of the Reilly bill, but that it was only a year for the consideration of the proposition. At the end of this year's session they have only to say that they have concluded not to accept the provisions of the new act, when the situation opens back to what it is today.

Representative Maguire of California advances another serious objection to the passage of the new bill at this time. He said: "During the pendency of the government's claim against the railroad companies, it would not be proper for Congress to postpone for a year all government action in this matter. The claim against the railroad companies needs to be prosecuted at once, it is to be available or worthy of consideration at all. For the government to say that it shall remain unsettled for a year will not only be a gross injustice to the tied-up capital, but also will seriously injure the government's claim against it under the California law. I believe that this effort to obtain the second consideration of the question in the House when it is known that there is no hope of legislation in the Senate on the subject, is merely an effort to get remission of the government's claim against the railroad companies over-extended against these gigantic frauds."

Chairman Reilly said he had made a formal request of the committee on Rules for a day next week, but he feared that unless it could be shown that it is the sense of the House upon the subject, this request would be refused.

C. P. Huntington, the Pacific railroad magnate, who has for four days been in the city, is quoted as having expressed his sentiments as follows:

"I am not here to propose any particular bill. I have become so sick of trying to show Congress the best way out of the railroad difficulty that I have now concluded to let Congress settle the bill for itself. I am not here to propose any particular bill. I have become so sick of trying to show Congress the best way out of the railroad difficulty that I have now concluded to let Congress settle the bill for itself. I am not here to propose any particular bill. I have become so sick of trying to show Congress the best way out of the railroad difficulty that I have now concluded to let Congress settle the bill for itself."

THE BILL REPORTED.

Chairman Reilly today reported to the House the bill recently agreed to by the committee regarding the Pacific railroad debt. The report says that since the passage of the bill, the committee has given the subject still further consideration. Representatives of the various companies have appeared before the committee since the action of the House and expressed their anxiety to have the legislation enacted, looking to the adjustment of the government's claim against the railroad companies. From statements made by representatives of the various companies, and from the investigation made by the committee, it is believed that the provisions of the bill can be, and will be, carried out by the companies, and, if so, in view of the fact that it will save the treasury from being compelled to pay out the large sum necessary to discharge the subsidy bonds at maturity, and that the payment of the balance of the government's claim, under the terms of this bill, is insured, and, considering the great interests involved in the properties of United States citizens and others in foreign countries, and the importance and necessity of attempting to secure some place of adjustment, the committee report upon it for the consideration of the House.

The new bill completely secures every cent to the government against the companies, and the treasury will be relieved from the necessity of paying out the large sum necessary to discharge the subsidy bonds at maturity.

Representative Boomer submitted a minority report, heartily concurring in the commendation of the committee that the bill reported be passed.

THE BASIS.

Judge Tourgee to Publish a New Magazine.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The publication of a new weekly magazine, to be called the Basis, will, it is announced, be begun at Buffalo in about a month. The magazine will be edited by Judge Albion Tourgee, who is well known as a novelist and economist. Judge Tourgee has for some time published a series of articles called the "By-ander's Column," in the Chicago Inter Ocean, and the Basis is designed to afford an independent field for the expression of his views. The new magazine will, it is stated, be devoted to the interest of citizenship and will treat in a general way on every subject.

By the Ankle.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—During a raid on a dry shop at No. 437 Halsted street last night, Miss Maggie Slack leaped through one of the windows of the third story. Patrolman Delenka, who led the raid, seized the woman by the ankle, and she suspended head downward, until other men aided him. Miss Slack was one of the four women among the nine inmates of the place.

TRACEY AND RYAN.

Hopes for a Battle are Gradually Diminishing.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A Times special from Washington says that the action of the House Committee on Pacific Roads, in agreeing to a new bill, does not, by any means indicate that in the coming crowded week an additional two days will be devoted to this subject, upon which the sense of the House has already been so well tested. Chairman Reilly himself, although anxious for some legislative action at this session, and willing to make any reasonable compromise, does not believe that there is any prospect for a further discussion of the matter in the time left. If the time should be allowed, there is no hope for the passage of legislation of the kind through the Senate, where there are enough opponents to any Pacific-railroad legislation to filibuster until the end of the session.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—During the Fifty-second Congress the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was authorized by the Senate to make an inquiry upon the existing depression in farm products, and Senators George, Bate and Proctor were selected as a sub-committee to take in hand the portion of the inquiry concerning the depression of price of cotton, and the testimony taken was today reported to the Senate by Mr. George.

COTTON CROPS.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON DEPRESSED PRICES.

Cost of Production More Than Equals the Value of the Cotton Raised. Condemns Gambling in "Futures."

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

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To ascertain the financial condition of producers of cotton, the committee addressed a circular containing inquiries to a large number of farmers and merchants in each of the cotton States. The report has not yet been received, but the preliminary information indicates that the price of cotton in the years 1891-92-93 in nearly every part of the cotton-producing region, the cost of production equaled, if it did not exceed, the value of the cotton raised, a condition that applied even to the small farmers who raised their cotton by their own labor, and the conditions have grown worse instead of better since. The committee concludes that, while there is no destitution, there is little accumulation, and enterprise fails, under the present adverse conditions, to meet the steady and sure progress to which, until now, the people have been accustomed. The result has been to produce widespread discontent among cotton producers, and a disposition to discredit their old-time conservative methods and to induce a too ready acceptance of plausible theories for relief.

While the committee concedes that the obvious, apparent and proximate cause of these low prices is overproduction, the report goes into the matter extensively to prove that there has been in the case of cotton at least no real overproduction, but that there has been an increasing demand equalling the increasing supply.

After briefly discussing what the committee deems the depressed effect of a high-tariff policy upon the production of cotton, the matter of "futures" is taken up, and the committee's views are condemned as contributing to low prices.

THE COMMITTEE SUGGESTS THE REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COTTON-MANUFACTURING MACHINERY. It also suggests to the cotton-raiser to keep their money at home by raising their own supplies, and diversifying their crops.

LEAGUE OF WHEELMEN.

Want the Annual Meet the Second Week in July.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

ASBURY PARK (N. Y.), Feb. 23.—If the racing board will sanction it, the next annual meet of the L.A.W. will be held here, from June 17 to 19. The board decided upon last night, at a meeting of the committee appointed by the national assembly. The third week in July is the second choice.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Chairman Gleason of the racing board and get his views on the question. There will be four days' racing, when the national and State championships will be decided. The rest of the time will be devoted to entertainment.

Arrangements have been made to widen the track to a uniform width of twenty-five feet, and enlarge the grandstand and bleachers until they can accommodate 10,000 people. The alterations at the track, which also include better banking at the turns, will be done under the direction of A. Zim, a German and Harry Wheeler, both members of the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

At a meeting of a local bicycle club next week, the committee will be appointed on railroad transportation, entertainment, advertising, etc. The wheelmen do not apprehend any trouble in securing satisfactory racing facilities. The Pennsylvania Company announced to the Citizens' Committee of Asbury Park, a short time ago, that they could be depended upon to take their share in the matter of transportation.

THE LOST CIENFUEGOS.

Her Captain is Held Responsible for the Wreck.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

NASSAU (N. H.), Feb. 23.—The opinion of the Court of Inquiry, convened to determine the responsibility for the loss of the steamer Cienfuegos, was rendered to the Government last night. The court holds that the Cienfuegos was lost through the negligence of her commanding officer, Capt. Hoyt. His navigation of the ship was faulty in every particular. It appeared in the evidence that no precaution was taken in making the dangerous island on which the steamer was wrecked. The ordinary use of the deviation charts was ignored and the course steered was determined by guesswork.

W. M. Smith, the first mate, who had served some time on board the ship, must have known the vessel was considerable out of her usual course, having stated that for the first time he had failed to see the light.

There was a general want of discipline. The lookout men were allowed to make their own statements about going on and coming off duty without reporting to the officer of the watch. The master was so reckless as to lie down at a quarter to 3 in the morning without leaving orders for the safe conduct of the ship. Chief Engineer McLaughlin was commended for the coolness and promptitude he displayed under the circumstances.

An Old Fifer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—At the quarterly meeting and reunion of the Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as Wilson's Braves, and in this city last night, Henry Chapman, Jr., now an old man, happened by accident to drop into the meeting to discover comrades whom he had not seen for thirty-five years. He was a soldier in the ranks of the regiment and was lost sight of on October 9, 1863, when he was taken prisoner at Santa Rosa Island. He was a prisoner eight months and at the close of the war joined the regular army and served five years. He had been given up as dead.

HONOLULU NEWS.

Liliuokalani Condemned to Five Years in Jail.

Or She Will be Given the Privilege of Leaving Her Native Country.

The Government Has Arrested Nearly Four Hundred People—The Hawaiians Working for Annexation—A Fire.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The steamer Gaelic arrived tonight from Yokohama and Honolulu, bringing the following to the Associated Press, dated Honolulu, February 17:

A more contagious fever of rumor never struck this community than that which swept over the town previous to the departure of the Mariposa. The story, as it passed from mouth to mouth, was rather plausible, and ran something like the following:

The government had decided to deport some ten prisoners, among them being Widemann, Greig and Marshall. The presence of Judge Widemann on the Gaelic with a hand satchel and a guitar added credence to the Widemann part of the story. The government was prepared to carry out its plans, but Minister Willis protested against men convicted of political crimes being put on board a vessel flying the American flag. Furthermore, the recent immigration laws of the United States would not allow any such men to enter the country. In pursuance of the papers of the vessel until assurance was received that no attempt would be made to put these men on board. President Dole and Ministers King and Smith were on the steamer, and got together in the captain's cabin. There they were removed to have some to a decision that they had better let the matter lay over to some more auspicious season.

When asked regarding the alleged departure, Any-Gen. Smith said: "I can't see how such a thing got started. We have not thought of such a thing as deporting any men who have been before the court. I think we have more use for Greig and Widemann here than in the United States. There is no foundation whatever for the rumor."

When Minister Willis was asked whether he had received any notice of an intended deportation of prisoners, he replied: "No; I was informed quite to the contrary. I did not enter any protest or make any request to hold the steamer. In fact, I have not yet filed the protest consequent to the deporting affairs last Saturday. It is farthest from my purpose or desire to take any action which would tend to embarrass this government. I have the most friendly feeling toward the officials. The know they are pressed with many difficult questions, and are using their best judgment in the solution of the problems. Of course, it is my duty to look after the interests of American citizens, but I most certainly have no intention of making any unnecessary trouble for the representatives of the government in so doing. I have no information that a deportation was intended today."

From all accounts it was very fortunate for the peace of the community that no attempt was made to send the three young men out of the country. Armed men being sent to the Citizens' Guard, and other officers were on the wharf to prevent the deportation of either Greig, Widemann or Marshall.

ARRESTS MADE.

The government caused the arrest of 381

persons since the riot of January. Of that number ninety-four have been tried before the military court. Sentence in but twenty-four cases have been made public—twenty-three natives charged with treason, and V. V. Ashford, charged with misprision of treason. Fifty-two men have been released by the authorities; the military court acquitted two, and three men, Cranston, Johnston and Mueller, were deported.

The following persons have been allowed their liberty with the understanding that they will leave the country within a reasonable space of time: John Radin, Fred Hansen, P. E. Ashford, H. J. Levey, Arthur White, G. L. Rittman, J. C. White, P. J. Camorino, M. C. Bailey, A. McDowell, J. Carriano, Fred Wundenberg and James Brown. The latter have signed an agreement that they will not return to this country until granted permission by the government. The chances are that they will not be allowed to place their feet on Hawaiian soil again.

Several of the men have been British Commissioners. However, they gave them no understanding that they would not interfere in their behalf as they admitted their guilt when they signed the agreement. V. V. Ashford was the first to be tried on the 15th inst. He was tried on a charge of misprision of treason and found guilty. He has been sentenced to one year in jail and pay a fine of \$1000. Twenty-four natives have received sentences of imprisonment ranging from five to eight years.

The degrees of punishment meted out to the conspirators found instant favor among the people generally, though some were of the opinion that Biplane, at least, should have been summarily dealt with, he having received but ten years. The Hawaiians have commenced to work in earnest for annexation. They have been informed that all political prisoners will be freed in the event of closer relations with the United States.

Marital law is still in force. In all probability, the hours will be extended until 11:30 at night, so as not to interfere with social functions.

A strong fight is being made to save the neck of W. H. Richard, one of the condemned men. He is a member of the Masonic order. That body has interested itself in his behalf. The government is very reticent regarding the date set for the execution to take place. Since the overthrow of the monarchy, the American League has been a power, but of late the past two weeks have proved that its prestige has gone. Its president, Timothy Murray, is now suspected and a watch is kept on his movements. He and his men assisted the government in the late rebellion, but now their loyalty is questioned. Any-Gen. Smith had some trouble at the police station, and for a few moments it looked as though a man named Murray would be placed in jail. He denies that he was disloyal to the government, and has sent a protest to President Dole. The league holds secret meetings, but it is understood that the authorities will put a stop to that practice.

The opera-house was completely destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. It was owned by John D. Sprockels and William G. Irwin. They carried \$12,000 insurance. The different military companies have

passed resolutions requesting the discharge of all government employees whose loyalty can be questioned. It is not thought their request will receive much attention. In that event it is just possible that the men may resign in a body. There is much talk of internal dimensions, which leads friends of Princess Kialani to hope that some day she will be placed on the throne. It is a remote possibility, however.

In regard to the dispatch sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis about demanding a delay of execution, Atty-Gen. Smith stated this morning that the government had no intention of executing the condemned men until the military concluded its labors, and every fact bearing on the case was brought out.

Mr. Smith would not state what the attitude of this government would be in case Minister Willis made a demand. He intimated, however, that nothing would be done until the United States government was in possession of the facts in each case. Atty-Gen. Smith stated that the Queen had been found guilty, but her sentence was not approved, as yet, by President Dole. According to the Attorney-General she will not be sent out of the country. The latest sentence approved by the President is that of John Bowlers. He is given five years and fined \$5000 on a charge of misprision of treason.

MEXICAN MISSION.

SENATOR RANSOM OF NORTH CAROLINA NOMINATED.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President today nominated Hon. Mark W. Ransom, Senator from North Carolina, for Minister to Mexico, to succeed the late Hon. Isaac P. Gray. The nomination was received by the Senate at 10:25 o'clock. Few nominations have been sent to the Senate which have received greater favor. The entire Senate, with two or three exceptions, and those exceptions because of relations with the executive, had joined in the recommendation of the appointment.

Mr. Ransom has been a member of the Senate continuously for the past twenty-three years, being first chosen in 1872. During the war he filled in succession the grades of Lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general. Senator Ransom is 69 years of age, but is well preserved and does not show his age. He is a man of polished manners and of much tact, and his colleagues unite in the opinion that he will make an ideal diplomat.

The Senate went into executive session immediately after receiving the nomination, and confirmed it by unanimous vote. The confirmation was moved by Senator Sherman, who, in making the motion, addressed the Senate briefly as to the fitness of the nomination of which he spoke as in every way deserving and appropriate. When the vote was taken there was a general response in the affirmative. The executive session lasted only five minutes. Senator Ransom made his escape to his committee room when the executive session was moved, and was not present during the confirmation.

Senator Ransom said, after his confirmation, that he would not qualify until after the 4th of March. After that time he would be prepared to accept the duties of the Secretary of State desired him to go.

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TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—A NICE 6-COTTAGE COTTAGE; bath, hot and cold water and sewer connection. Apply 638 WALL ST. 24

D L ET—13-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN, WHITEHEAD, 114 N. Spring. 24

D L ET—A HANDSOME NEW MODERN house, 10 rooms, close in, low priced; low Call 393 Broadway, room 25. 24

D L ET—SEE OUR LIST OF FURNISHED houses; free information. "CROOK & CO." WHITEHEAD, 114 N. Spring. 24

D L ET—A GOOD HOUSE ON A CORNER, furnished, near Westlake Park. "MOON & ARUM," 234 W. First st. 24

D L ET—AN EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE ON Bunker Hill Ave. First Inquire 107 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 24

D L ET—6-ROOM HOUSE, KERN, HOT water, electric lights. 2543 BELLEVUE AVE., Angeleno Heights. 24

D L ET—MODERN, 10-ROOM HOUSE; electric bells, gas, grates, nicely decorated. GRAND AVE. 24

D L ET—9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 232 406 Stimson Block. 24

D L ET—A 3-ROOM HOUSE, ALL CON- venient location; rent reasonable. 1445 W. 17TH ST. 24

D L ET—HOUSES AND ROOMS; FREE IN- formation. CARDWELL & FRISKE, 129 N. Main. 24

D L ET—MARCH 1, TWO NEW ROOMS TO ADT.; rent \$6 per month. 1443 VERNON ST. 24

D L ET—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, COR. Pearl and Fremont. Key at 623 A. PEARL 24

D L ET—GOOD 4-ROOM HOUSE; LOT IM- proved; electric line. J. M'LEAN, 725 Heights. 24

D L ET—THE NEW KENSINGTON FLATS, 141-43 TEMPLE. Modern improvements. 24

D L ET—4-ROOM HOUSE AND FURNI- ture; large lot; close in. 1212 W. 17TH ST. 24

D L ET—4-ROOM HOUSE, HOPE ST. ARTHUR RIVERS, 124 S. Broadway. 24

D L ET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 18 E. 17TH ST. 24

D L ET—2 1/2-ROOM FLATS CLOSE IN; modern style. AGENT, 226 S. Olive. 24

D L ET—A 3-ROOM COTTAGE, 145 S. BUN- KER HILL AVE., corner Second. 24

D L ET—BEAUTIFUL, NEW, MODERN 4-ROOM HOUSE, 210 E. 17TH ST. 24

D L ET—4 ROOMS AND BATH, INQUIRE at 543 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

D L ET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 15, 647 BROCKERT ST. 24

D L ET—5-ROOM FLAT, 330 E. SPRING ST. 25

TO LET—

Furnished Houses.

D L ET—ON LEASE: AT SANTA MONICA, improvements; large chicken corral, barn, windmill and tank, private bath-house on main street, 2 miles from Santa Monica. D L ET—4 HORSE, 1 cow and chickens; 1 top, 2 heater and car; this property is surrounded by beautiful orange groves, 1 ladies' dress stone sidewalk, containing, some 20 chickens, planted to barley and corn, and is the oldest established fruit ranch on the railroad depot; has the grandest ocean view in Southern California; all improvements; every property will be leased to responsible parties at \$40 per month; rent money will be at depot to convey parties to Santa Monica Ocean Spray tract. 25

D L ET—A FINE HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS, well furnished; all modern conveniences; central heating and bath; coalhouse; will remain and care for the place at owner's expense; servants will remain if tenants desired; going east for the summer will give possession immediately. WELCH & UPHAM, 300 W. Second st. 25

D L ET—A HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY furnished house of 8 rooms; closet in each room; bed and table linen; china, glass, crockery, toilet articles, etc.; toilet, front and back veranda; laundry and clothes; lawn and flowers; barn and chicken coop; built from University car. BONSALE AVE. 25

D L ET—ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, FINE furniture, in good location; rooms large and cheerful; minutes walk to Pacific and closets, gas range, veranda, etc.; furniture will be sold at a bargain; it is new and without householding. 623 E. Spring. 25

D L ET—9-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED; choice location, improved grounds and modern improvements; electric car. Apply to CHAS. T. CARBONS, City Treasurer's Office. 25

D L ET—ROOM HOUSE COMPLETELY furnished, Hill st., bet. Ninth and Tenth, will rent from May 1 for 6 months at \$60. JAMES M. KEENE, 2nd and WILLI R. 25

D L ET—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY furnished house of 8 large rooms; large lawn and barn; for rent short time. Apply to J. FAIRCHILD, 253 E. Spring st. 25

D L ET—ROOM HOUSE PARTLY FURNI- shed, with 3 boilers in house; modern kitchen; nice neighborhood on fine mainline. Address V, box 42 TIMES OFFICE. 25

D L ET—A VERY DESIRABLE 12-ROOM furnished residence, choice ground, near J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 24

D L ET—3 OR 4 LARGE ROOMS, NICELY furnished; first floor, private residence; second floor, hotel. Call 253 E. Spring. Address J, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 24

D L ET—FURNISHED, DECORATED 6- ROOM HOUSE, 215 E. 17TH ST. Call at all convenient; \$25 and \$30; Main at. MATTHEW PATRICKSON, 211 S. Hill st., owner. 24

D L ET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8- ROOM HOUSE, bet. 8th and 9th, near Broadway, china set, \$90. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 25

D L ET—ROOM FLAT FURNISHED, \$25 per month; two rooms, one \$7 to \$8 per month. 601, COR. FIRST AND GRAND AVE. 24

D L ET—FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED parlor, parlor, bedroom, bathroom, electric line. Inquire, 439 E. 29TH, or Maple ave. 24

D L ET—FLOWER ST., NEAR 25TH ST. Call at 253 E. Spring. 24

D L ET—ANTHONY & PATRICK, 2205 S. Spring ST. 24

D L ET—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, SPLEN- didly furnished, choice ground, near Broadway. Address A, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 25

D L ET—ANGELENO HEIGHTS, AN EX- ceptional cottage fur sale. Call at 1250 IONIA ST., bet. 4 and 5 p.m. 24

D L ET—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND breakfast room, close in, near Sixth. Apply 518 SIXTH ST. 24

D L ET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house; rooms all rented. 129 S. 24

D L ET—FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM 13 to 15 up. S. P. CREASINGER, 237 W. First st. 24

D L ET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED 6- ROOM HOUSE, close in, near Broadway. 24

D L ET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED 6- ROOM cottage. 1561 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 24

D L ET—FURNISHED 7-ROOM HOUSE FOR rent or 2 months. Inquire 109 S. SPRING. 25

D L ET—4 AND 5 ROOM FURNISHED houses. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 24

D L ET—4-ROOM COTTAGE FURNISHED 23 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 25

TO LET—

Miscellaneous.

D L ET—ACREAGE OF LAND IN GOOD location, mostly in fruit, with plenty of ground to cultivate for other purposes; good buildings, house, barn, etc.; well irrigated; well, windmill and tank; a nice home and only \$17 a month. See F. A. HUTCHINGS, 100 W. Wall. 24

D L ET—A RANCH OF 20 ACRES AT Clearwater; large artisan well; 4 acres alfalfa, 12 acres blackberries; 1 acre grapes. See F. A. HUTCHINGS, 100 W. Wall. 24

D L ET—YARD 50x30 FEET AT 4144 S. 24

Quick
Selling prices
on New Spring
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Hale's
107-109 N. SPRING ST.
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Monday
Feb. 25,

This week's special
values are such as
will interest the close-
est cash buyers.
Dress Goods and
Silks at extremely
low prices. Bargains
in every dept.

Selling This Week.

Black Dress Goods.	New Silks.	Colored Dress Goods.	House Fur-n'ing Specials	Domestic Specials.	Ladies' Hosiery.	The last day of our Special
<p>This season we are able to show better values in Black Dress Goods than ever before. This week we will offer</p> <p>BLACK SERGE. A very fine quality all-wool, 48 inches wide, a grade that under the old tariff sold for 75 cents; we are now selling at 50c per yard.</p> <p>BLACK HENRIETTA. 48 inches wide, and every thread pure wool, fine silk finished; this width usually retails for 75 cents; we are now selling at 50c per yard.</p> <p>BLACK SOLIEL. One of the very newest of the spring weavers, all wool, rich satin effect, 45 inches wide, extra good value for \$1.25; we are now selling at \$1.00 per yard.</p> <p>BLACK BROCADES. All wool, 46 inches wide, the latest spring styles, former prices \$1.50 and \$1.25; we are now selling at \$1.00 per yard.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>	<p>We have just received a new line of</p> <p>JAPANESE SILKS. 27 inches wide, a beautiful line of colorings, including black, cream, 3 shades of pink, 3 shades of light blue, navy, blue, olive, orange, argentine, canary, orange, old rose, argentine, cinnamon, golden brown, cardinal and garnet, extra good value for 75 cents; we are now selling at 50c per yard.</p> <p>CHINA SILKS. All silk, 20 inches wide, for fancy work, evening wear, etc., a new assortment of colorings, including pink, blue, orange, lemon, tan, blue, cardinal, and garnet; we are now selling at 25c per yard.</p> <p>NOVELTY SILKS. The latest styles and most beautiful colorings for ladies' waists. When ahead of anything heretofore shown. See display in show window.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>	<p>An entirely new line of</p> <p>GRANITE CLOTH. A very handsome and popular weaver, in plain goods, all wool, 46 inches wide, a very complete line of new spring colorings, worth \$1; we are now selling at 75c per yard.</p> <p>NOVELTY SUITINGS. 50 pieces of all-wool Novelties, 38 inches wide, the latest spring styles, stripes, checks and in mingled effects, good value for 60 cents; we are now selling at 45c per yard.</p> <p>HENRIETTA SUITING. All wool, a very fine quality, silk finish, 46 inches wide, a genuine imported cloth that sold last season for 75 cents; we are now selling at 50c per yard.</p> <p>BROAD CLOTH. An imported French cloth, all wool, nearly 50 inches wide, a full line of the new shawls, worth \$1.25; we are now selling at 85c per yard.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>	<p>TABLE COVERS. 10 dozen Tapestry Table Covers, extra quality, 6-4 size, new designs, rich colorings, fringed borders, worth \$1.50; we are now selling at \$1.00.</p> <p>WHITE SPREADS. A good quality 10-4 White Bed Spreads, neat patterns, worth \$1; we are now selling at 65c.</p> <p>HEMMED SPREADS. Fine quality White Spreads 11-4 size, and hemmed ready for use, Marcelline designs, reduced from \$1.25; we are now selling at \$1.00.</p> <p>READY MADE SHEETS. 50 dozen Ready-made Bed Sheets, full 10-4 size, made of good quality sheeting and worth 75 cents; we are now selling at 50c.</p> <p>UNBLEACHED SHEETING. 5 cases 8-4 Unbleached Sheeting, full width, good quality, equal to the well-known Pequot brand, worth 18 cents; we are now selling at 13c per yard.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>	<p>LONSDALE MUSLIN. The best quality of this well-known brand of Bleached Muslin, full yard wide; we are now selling at 6-2-3c per yard.</p> <p>APRON GINGHAMS. 500 pieces best quality Apron Check Gingham, warranted fast colors; we are now selling at 5c per yard.</p> <p>INDIGO PRINTS. Best quality American Indigo Blue Dress Prints, new styles, warranted fast colors; we are now selling at 5c per yard.</p> <p>DRESS GINGHAMS. The well-known "Tolle du Nord" brand of American Chambray Gingham, regular price 12 1/2c; we are now selling at 10c per yard.</p> <p>DRESS PRINTS. 100 pieces best quality spring styles in Dress Prints, light and medium colors, warranted to wash, worth 8-1-3c; we are now selling at 6-1-4c per yard.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>	<p>400 dozen Ladies' Hose, good quality, fine gauge and warranted fast color; we are now selling at 8-1-3c per pair.</p> <p>KITCHEN APRONS. Ladies' Gingham Aprons, made of the best quality apron gingham, full size, fast colors, extra good value for 20 cents; we are now selling at 12-1-3c.</p> <p>BOYS' HOSE. 100 dozen Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, extra quality, fast black, double heel, toe and knee, worth 35 cents per pair; we are now selling at 20c.</p> <p>LADIES' CORSETS. A good-fitting well-made Corset, in either white, drab or fast black, with silk stitching. Where else can you get a corset like this under 75 cents? We are now selling at 50c per pair.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>	<p>REMNANT SALE. On our center tables will be found a large assortment of short lengths in Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Domestic, etc., at 20 per cent. discount. From regular remnant prices, all short lengths at less than cost Monday, Feb. 25.</p> <p>100 dozen</p> <p>HUCK TOWELS. Extra quality fringed Union Huck Towels, size 32x16, regular price \$1.50 per dozen; we are now selling at \$1.00 per dozen.</p> <p>TABLE LINEN. 10 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, all linen, 62 inches wide, new designs, extra fine quality, worth 75 cents; we are now selling at 50c per yard.</p> <p>J. M. Hale Co., INCORPORATED, 107-109 North Spring Street.</p>

BOGUS BABS.

Our Clever Correspondent
Bab is Indignant.

Because Bold Adventurers are
Traveling Under Her Fair
Name.

Suffering from Fraudulent Representation—Catching the Ear of the
Vox Populi—She is not
"Mrs. Coe."

Prima Donnas and Their Dogs—True Dog
Stories, These—How a Dog Caused Two
Women to Have a Falling-out—Dogs
Who are Useful and Dogs Who are Embarrassing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—This kind of weather makes one fully appreciate the horror of Dante's seventh hell, where, instead of being comfortably warm, the poor souls sleep, sit on and eat ice, and when they are remorseful, weep icicles. As well as possible, this state of affairs has existed in most homes; but I am so taken up with a burning indignation that I feel more and more comfortable, as far as warmth goes, every minute, and more and more indignant the more I think about some things I have just heard. I hope all newspaper editors are going to be very nice, and write out three very personal attacks. A little while ago a very man calling herself "Mrs. Coe," was at a hospital in Philadelphia. While she remained there, she told the nurses and whoever would listen to her a story that is absolutely untrue. She announced that she was "Bab," and had cast aside her husband's name, and taken the one under which she was born. Now this woman is a fraud.

"BAB" IS NOT "MRS. COE."
Coe was not her maiden name. Bab was never in a hospital, she has not been to Philadelphia for three years, and she bears her husband's name with as much pride as she did the day she first took it. So much for "Mrs. Coe," whoever and wherever she may be.

Another woman, name unknown, has, I believe, been cavorting about in the Western States being entertained at hotels, given theater and railroad passes, because she was "Bab." "Bab" has never been west of Buffalo in her life. She never knew the joy of a railroad pass but once, and then she forgot to use it and bought a ticket. When she goes to hotels, she pays her way. I hope, if these two women are heard of again they will be arrested and held until I can get where they are, and then I don't think there will be any necessity for having a stove in the room. The next sufferer from fraudulent representation is my friend, and the woman I love best next to my mother, Ruth Ashmore. For two years Miss Ashmore has been a bit of an invalid. She has not been away from her home, which she shares with me, except to go to the country. The false "Ruth" solicited subscriptions, and I believe got a great number, something which Ruth Ashmore never did, for her work is in a different line. This woman was entertained by kindly people, and visited largely throughout Northern New York. I believe she is, just now, thinking over things behind the walls of a penitentiary, but my friend asks me to say that when she does go among strangers, they will only find out when they grow to know her very well, that she is

not merely "Miss Ashmore, a pleasant woman," but the "Ruth Ashmore," who counts among her acquaintances and friends so many girls all over the country. So much for myself and my kin, and, indeed, dear Mr. Editor, who will blame me for being angry?

PRIMA DONNAS AND THEIR LOST DOGS.

They seem to get dogs to lose them. My private opinion is that the reason a prima donna likes a dog is because he masters her when nobody else can. She becomes his slave, and every woman likes a master, even if it is one with four legs and a tail capable of expressing joy or sorrow. The time has come for dog stories. Miss Backnumber buried this chestnut at us yesterday. She knew a dog, in fact it belonged to her brother-in-law (this dog always does belong to one's brother-in-law, or one's cousin). He had his leg broke, and a kind-hearted young doctor took him to a hospital, set his leg and kept him there for two or three weeks, permitting him to enjoy all the luxuries of the season, and to live an idyllic dog life. The time came for him to go. About a week after the doctor was standing at a window, looking out on the street, and he saw his dog friend trotting toward the hospital with something in his mouth. In time, the doctor saw it was a penny. The little dog stopped just in front of the door. There stood a push-cart man, who sold such sponge cakes as only a dog can appreciate. He hesitated. All his soul went out to the sponge cake. He knew the penny would buy, but the nobler feeling triumphed. Dropping a tear in memory of the lost dainty, he trotted up the street and dropped the penny in the box at the door for the poor patients. This was a noble pup, but, unfortunately for the young woman who told the story, nobody laughed, for we had all told it ourselves, and we had all claimed that dog as being attached to us in some way.

BAB'S NEAT DOG.
Now, my dog story is true. That's where it differs from every other dog story. A dog who frequently dines with me, a fox-terrier, rejoicing in the name of Bleekins, always stops as he enters the front door and wipes his feet on the mat. I ask nobody to believe this. It is asking too much even to demand that one's own kin should accept it; but I know it is true. Another dog was told about then by a young woman, who pronounced yase as if it were spelled "yase." She claims to have a pug that, when he hears her play the march from "Lohengrin" joins in and sings it in perfect time. I saw my mother adding bitter salt tears to her tea when this was told, for she has an old-fashioned idea in regard to the value of truth, and yet she expected us to believe this. She knew a dog, in fact he belonged to her brother, who wouldn't eat terrier unless it was diseased-lack and had plenty of eggs in it. After this everybody took their tea without sugar.

But, really and truly, there is a dog of my acquaintance who won't eat in the kitchen unless some of the family go out and sit with him, because he is so aristocratic. He cocks up his nose and wags his tail from side to side as if he were trying to tell of the blue blood in his veins, and to make you understand thoroughly that he would not associate with the queen of the kitchen. The telling of dog stories is undoubtedly demoralizing.

Everybody knows of the man who was at his deathbed, and who started to tell the preacher a dog story. The preacher's

breath grew short, and all he said was: "I once knew a remarkable dog; in fact, he belonged to my nephew," when he weakened and gasped. The minister asked very tenderly: "My friend, do not make any effort; rest assured we will meet in heaven." He gave a gasp and said: "Are you sure of it?" The preacher answered, "Yes." The dying man's eyes brightened; there was a flash of intelligence in his face, and with his last breath he said: "Remind me then to tell you the rest of that story."

THE DICTIONARY-CHWING DOG.

After this too-true tale, can it be said that dog stories are not dangerous? The drinking of absinthe is as nothing, and the worst of it is that women take to them as naturally as a fish does to water, and when one comes to think of it, this is something they never do about fish stories. I know of a lifelong friendship being broken by a dog story. The dog in question was the common sort for the time, and he was clever. One woman gave him to the other, and the woman who gave him felt that she had a right to use her imagination about him, while the woman who owned him felt that it was her privilege, and they quarreled about that, and while they were doing this the dog ate the back of Worcester's Dictionary, and so gave his mistress an opportunity to explain his versatility in regard to words. And this made the other woman madder than ever. And these two parted in sorrow and tears, and the cause of it all lived the happy life, slept the sleep of the unjust and of dogs, ate the fat of the land, and never knew what it was to worry about servants or fire insurances, but counted all the world as his slave.

There is that wonderful dog who goes to buy a penny bun, and walks out of the bake shop insulted, and never goes there again. One woman gave him to a friend, and the friend tried to take him by giving him for his penny, a stale bun, when he knew that they were two for a penny. Then there is the dog who, when he saw the curtains on fire, got on a chair and pressed the button of the fire alarm, and after this awakened everybody in the house by biting at their toes, and stood by the baby's cradle, holding its clasp in its teeth, and having the fire insurance policy, which he had gotten out of his master's desk, securely pressed down under his tail. This dog was just a little too knowing, though. He is the sort that would sit up.

WITH TWO LOVERS AS A CHAPARON
And bark whenever the lover attempted to kiss the young woman whom he loved with a mad, despairing passion. Then there is the dog who sleeps beside the baby, and when it has a croupy cough, wakes up the mother, and then trots over to the closet, where Dr. Pink-eye's Croup dispeller is kept. I never have met these dogs, but I hear of them frequently, and they always belong to the blood kin of the woman who is telling about them. She always introduces her story in the same apologetic way: "I knew a dog, in fact, he belonged to my Aunt Sarah," and then the rest of the party look solemn, wonder if suicide is against the law, how many years are given for woman slaughter, and if the morgue is full.

FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

What a blessing it is that the law doesn't have one up for thinking. Of course there are a number of people who would never be had up, as early in life they worked their thinking machines so hard that they got out of order. But there are some evil thoughts always with me. Who hasn't thought that Herod ought to wear a halo, when the children in the flat above have a good romp on a carpetless floor? Who hasn't thought that the foot-kicker wasn't doing his work when the newspapers tell of the riches of the man who gained them by preaching unbelief? Who hasn't thought that cookbook writers, who advise boiling a leg of mutton four hours, ought not to be allowed to promulgate these dangerous doctrines? Who hasn't thought that it was time

for all modest women to be careful about their daughters when other women start to tell stories only fitted for bar-rooms? Who hasn't thought that the so-called temperance people are very intemperate in their judgment of the people who don't happen to agree with them? Who hasn't thought that a lot more practice and a little less preaching would make the whole world better? Who hasn't thought that the meanest thing in the world is pretense? Who hasn't thought—gracious goodness! it is quite time for me to stop thinking. else somebody will say, "Who hasn't thought that the most treasured of all people is BAB?"

JUNE AND FEBRUARY PROMENADES.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

A good insight can already be had into the fashions for next summer's promenades. One noticeable item is offered to take the place of the man-cut shirt for girls. It is a linen shirt, close fitting except for the front, which is in the form of a box-pleat that hangs straight, smooth and stiffly starched from the collar to just below the belt, where it turns under sharply. Along the top of the box pleat there are regular stud holes and studs will be worn. This pattern gives the needed straight and flat effect in front and at no sacrifice to the lines of the figure. It is worn with just such more greater ease, too, for it was next to impossible for the average girl to keep the front of the man-style shirt flat for more than ten minutes.

For this picture a stylish February promenade is sketched. Violin-colored cloth is the material of her dress, its rather wide bell skirt being laid in fan pleats on the left side and finished by a large velvet bow of the same shade as the goods. Jet passementerie enriches the hem. The bodice fastens at the side and has a velvet yoke finished with a double



rever collarlets of the same, edged and embroidered with jet. Six buttons ornament the front and there is a wide corsage belt of the velvet. Beaded lace rounds the neck and is used on the newest velvet cloaks, which are heavily trimmed with wide ivory lace, whose meshes are filled with jet beads. It gives an elegant effect, even if the lace is not an expensive quality in the beginning, so it is not such an extravagance as it seems at first thought.

A little touch of ermine seems to be a favorite embellishment for elaborate evening gowns for elderly women. Some very magnificent costumes in velvet, both black and ermine, are shown with elaborate enrichment of ermine. The effect is specially suited to dowager stateliness. The fur is softening to the skin and sets off gray hair at the same time.

In theater cases it is much seen for young girls, the edges often finished with wide white Persian lamb. FLORETTE.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

With Every Grand Old Man the Prescription Seems to Differ.

(British Medical Journal.) M. Bartholomew Saint Hilaire, the famous French scholar and politician, who recently entered on his 90th year full of physical and intellectual vigor, has been telling the inevitable interviewer how it is his days have been so long in the land. It is, we are told, the effect of the strict adherence to the old precept, "Early to bed and early to rise," with steady work during working hours.

Every grand old man seems to have a secret of his own. Mr. Gladstone, we believe, attributes his longevity to his habit of taking a daily walk in all weathers and to his giving thirty-two bites to every morsel of food. Oliver Wendell Holmes pinned his faith on equality of temperature. The late Maj. Knox Holmes swore by the tricycle, which in the end was the cause of his death. Dr. P. H. Van der Weide, an American ophthalmologist, not long ago attributed his longevity to an example of the benign influence of the study and practice of music.

Some aged persons give the credit of their long lives to abstinence from tobacco, alcohol, meat, or what not; others to their indulgence in all these. One old lady of whom we read not long ago as having reached 120, or thereabouts maintained that single blessedness in the real elixir vitae, and she ascribed the death of a brother at the tender age of 90 to the fact that he had committed matrimony in early life. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps believed in horse-kidding. James Payn claims that in his boyhood he "got a little bored with too much horse."

The Grand Frenchman seems to think that one can hardly have "too much horse." In a letter recently published M. de Lesseps delivered himself on the subject as follows: "I shall always feel deeply grateful to Larline, my riding master, who, from my earliest years, made me share his keen passion for horses, and I am still convinced that daily horse exercise has in a large measure been the means of enabling me to reach my 84th year in perfect health." Carlyle was also a great rider almost to the end of his long life, and he not only rode, but he believed, groomed his horse himself. On the whole, it must be concluded that the real secret of longevity is a sound constitution prudently husbanded. The only general rule that can be laid down are those set forth by Adam in "As You Like It."

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious hours to my blood,
Nor did not with unwholesome forehead wood
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly."

That is the whole secret of long life. Shakespeare knew it as well as any one, yet he died at 52.

A Runaway Accident.

George W. Leitch, the lecturer, met with a serious runaway accident yesterday afternoon as the result of which he will be confined to his bed for a few days. While driving across the Downey-avenue bridge his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing him out and bruising and cutting his head and body. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital and, after his wounds were dressed, was removed to his rooms on Grand avenue.

CONSUMPTION is curable if taken in time and treated with the finer forces in nature, such as magnetism, hypnotism and hygiene. No one should feel discouraged, no difference what their complaint or who has failed to cure them, so long as such good Samaritans as Prof. L. H. Anderson of Chicago exist. He has probably done more to relieve poor, suffering humanity, especially those considered incurable, than any man in the world. He is now at No. 131 1/2 South Spring street, Los Angeles, for a short time only.

142 S. SPRING ST.

142 S. SPRING ST.

C. Laux Co.

Prescription and Manufacturing
Chemists.

POPULAR PRICES

WE have not, thus far, tooted our own horn as much as some of our neighbors, but we have one and can toot from lower F to high C. Listen!

We have reduced and shall continue to sell at a nominal profit—Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Hand Glasses, Perfumes, and everything included in a druggist's stock of Toilet Goods and sundries.

See the immense display of Trusses in our window. We have an overstock of them and are now selling them at cost. We fit them without extra charge.

We take special pride in our California Perfumes. They are superior to any in the market. Orange Blossoms, Clove Pink, White Rose and Heliotrope are our specialties. The Extract Orange Blossoms we recommend particularly to Tourists as an appropriate memento of California. It represents the odor of the blossoms exactly, and is lasting.

Pure Soda Water with syrups made from the fruits direct, not from bottled juices and essences, drawn from one of the finest, most artistic and most expensive fountains in the United States, you will find in our store.

You can have your choice of about 75 different drinks—hot or cold.

We sell all Patent Medicines at reduced prices, as for instance:

Our Regular Price.	Our Price.
Acid Phosphates.....	25c
Scott's Emulsion.....	1.00
Lactine.....	.75
Pond's Extract, small.....	.25
Pond's Extract, large.....	.50
Malted Milk.....	.50
Malted Milk, Hospital.....	.25
Mellin's Food.....	.50
Extract Witch Hazel.....	.50
Paine's Celery Compound.....	.50

And so on through the whole list of patents.

First-class Fountain Syringes. 3 quart, 75c; 2 quart, 50c; 4 quart, 85c.
Quinine Pills, 2 grain per 100, 30c; 3 grain per 100, 40c; 5 grain per 100, 60c.

Anti-Kamnia Tablets, 5 grain per doz, 25c; Phenacetine Tablets, 5 grain per dozen, 25c.

We are receiving weekly fresh supplies of the new Diphtheria cure, Anti-toxine. We call special attention to our

Prescription Department

Pure drugs and chemicals, honesty and skill acquired by long experience are the essentials. Every physician in town will tell you in prescriptions Laux can be depended on, both as to quality, correctness and moderate charges.

Russian Kumys, the anti-dyspeptic food, tonic and beverage, we have been making for the past 11 years in this city. Every child knows Laux's Kumys. Physicians recommend it. Your own taste approves it.

POPULAR PRICES HONEST DEALINGS

Mail Orders Solicited.

ABOUT FILES.

"And He Shall Gnaw a File."

"And Fle Unto the Mountains of Hepsidam."

"Whar the Lion Roareth and the Whangdoodle Mourneth for its Fust-bo'n."

My breathing, there be a many kinds of. There is the defile, the saw-file, the rat-tail file, the file right and the file left, but my breathing, this is not a kind of file. The Bible says: "And he shall gnaw a file."—The Preacher of Hepsidam.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 22.—(Special Correspondence.) In my last letter I advanced the proposition that it was not an easy thing to predict the course of this Assembly on any given subject of legislation, but if "Uncle" Peter Bennett of Ventura, and a few others are to be credited with good judgment in the premises the appointment of a foot-kicker-in-ordinary to the great people of California and the entrance of said foot-kicker upon the duties of his office forthwith would save this State from a series of legislative enactments that can at least be classed as mere folly. The passage of the high-bill and the anti-cigarette bill is what has stirred up the ire of the long member from Ventura and his colleagues, and Mr. Bennett does not hesitate to say he is ashamed of the Republican party, or that part of it included among the Assemblymen who voted for these bills. Chairman Bruse of the Ways and Means Committee, who, however, may be said of his petulance and arrogance, is one of the most finished speakers of the lower House, denounced the high-bill as an outrage against the women of California. "It is not drawn right," he thundered. "It should be directed against the management of the theater, making that responsible to the aggrieved party, and not against the wives, mothers and daughters who visit those places of amusement, let the managers give notice that no high hats will be tolerated—but to allow a woman to be taken from her seat by a policeman and fined for a criminal offense! I think if this should happen to the wife of any member who are now present these foot-kicker Assemblymen would wish they had proceeded more slowly in their consideration."

"Uncle" Peter indorses this and then attacks that bit of summary legislation, the anti-cigarette bill, which goes to the Governor for his signature. "The idea," he says, "that if a man in a private home I-roll and give a cigarette to my friend, I am committing a misdemeanor is absurd! It is an abridgment of a man's liberty. That the class of men, these woman-suffragists want, and what they would try to put through if women could vote, I voted for extending the franchise because I promised to do so, but so help me, I'll vote against it at the polls. The statute-books are being encumbered with too much restrictive legislation, anyway."

Another matter that has caused vigorous "kick" from some of the more thoughtful workers is the resolution of Mr. Catter reported favorably from the Committee on Appropriations for the creation of an urgency file on which each member, in order designated by lot, shall be entitled to have one bill, said file to be special order for 11 a. m. of each Wednesday. It is claimed that the creation of this file taken in connection with the present special file, the file for appropriation bills which Mr. Bruse has asked for, and the Senate special file, all of which files would give preference in the deliberations of the Assembly, would virtually relegate to obscurity the general reading file, on which are hundreds of minor bills.

It is thought that members having "clinch" bills of measures in which they are personally interested would naturally name these bills in taking advantage of the proposed urgency file, and it is claimed this is not fair to those members who, by hard work, got in their bills early and had them reported back from committees and which bills would now practically lose the position they have on file to the detriment of their constituents' interests. Mr. Catter, however, says he does not think a member would do this, and that, as far as the order of bills is concerned, as fast as a member's bill is reported, it will be given preference in the reading file, and the urgency file he is entitled to name another so that he would gain instead of losing time by reason of having his bills advanced.

No matter what arguments or schemes are advanced, however, it is patent that the Assembly is losing ground, and but for the fact that all instructions of bills must come on Monday, there would be the hope of clearing away the half-digested mass before it. The Senate is in a little better shape, some Senators say two weeks ahead of the Assembly, but still the time is frittered away and Senator Simpson entered a very vigorous protest yesterday against this trifling. Speaker Lynch sounded his third warning from the chair yesterday, when Mr. Reid and other obstructionists were getting in the way of the wheels of progress, but still the "money-busines" goes on, and probably will until the end. The two houses adjourned Thursday until Monday on account of the holiday, the Governor and members being invited to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Native Sons building at San Francisco, and when they convene again only ten days will remain of the regulation period of sixty days. It is not thought that the work can be cleaned up inside of twenty days.

Mr. Bruse was in the chair during the afternoon session yesterday, Speaker Lynch having obtained leave of absence. With the assistance of Messrs. Bulla, Huber, Dodge, Meads, Guy, Dale and some others, the second reading of bills was pushed along at a surprising pace. The bill of Mr. Langmuir, like irrepressible Jack-in-the-box, was continually bobbing up with motions to adjourn, but the curly-haired Sacramento man with a bang of his head as often declared them out of order. Mr. Reid was frustrated and appealed three times from the rulings of Mr. Bruse, who he declared, was trying to "emasculate" "Car Reed's" rules. "I have not yet applied yet," he declared, "I will let it go down." Mr. Bruse ignored the demands for a roll-call which Messrs. Reid, Holland and Langmuir made on several occasions when endeavoring to show that a quorum was not present, but finally they succeeded in getting one, and it being apparent that little or nothing was accomplished an adjournment was taken. In the Senate, several unsuccessful efforts were made to force an adjournment by resolutions which would suspend the taking of the 5 o'clock train for San Francisco. Senator Orr, on a whispered suggestion from Mr. Niles, moved a recess until 7:30 p. m. This was carried by a vote of 15 to 10, and the morning session hurried to catch the train. Strange to relate, a quorum showed up at the evening session, but not much good resulted from the session, and it was adjourned. Mr. Bulla, with an idea of getting off long-winded speeches, has secured the adoption of a five-minute rule, by which the author of bills or resolutions to be given double that allowance, which may be still further extended by consent of the Assembly.

There is quite a delegation here from the "City of Angels" at present. Commissioner W. A. Spalding is looking after the Building and Loan Commissioners' bill, which is on the second-reading file. The Judiciary Committee on behalf of "national" building and loan associations of Los Angeles, and was pleased to see the committee knocked out Dixon's making a number of changes in the bill to please "local" associations, and

J. P. Chambers is here for purposes not yet disclosed. There is likely to be a good deal of dissatisfaction with the County Government Bill, which apparently makes no provision for the Supreme Court has decided that boards of supervisors cannot fix salaries of deputy officials, and that the Legislature must do so. Accordingly, delegates have been invited from the respective counties to say what the salaries of their minor officials should be, subject to the committee's revision. Riverside county, which has been tied up in the same class with Orange, says her officials ought to get more, because they do twice as much work, and she says she has the figures to prove it. The San Francisco Call, following the lead of The Times, has taken up the attack question, but what it hopes to accomplish at this late day in the session is not patent to those who read the paper. Chairman Weyse of the Attache Committee, is working on a bill fixing the number, salaries and time within which delegates may be appointed, and which bill he thinks, will be a blessing to the next Legislature.

Senator Hart has withdrawn his bill for the creation of a great drainage district in the Sacramento Valley, owing to the opposition from the lower part of the valley. Senator Seymour is not on the trail of the Telephone Company, and he and Mr. Bruse are a hard team to beat. The Senator fooled the opponents of his Board of Public Charities Bill, who came from Los Angeles by train, and his consideration of it postponed until next week, or after they had left town.

The General Appropriation Bill as introduced in the Senate carries appropriations amounting to \$5,467,415, or \$185,810 more than the Assembly bill. It does not include the school fund, university fund or interest on bonds, which will bring the total close to \$11,000,000. Senator Voorhees says that the appropriations already exceed the 45-cent limit, and that many heavy appropriations are yet to be heard from. It is stated that the Governor has signified his intention to sign all legitimate claim bills, and some fear is expressed that special appropriation bills will suffer in consequence. The total amount of bills carrying appropriations which have been introduced in the Assembly, exceed \$5,000,000. The committee has reported back favorably deficiency bills aggregating \$359,562.41; claims, \$35,942.43; improvements, repairs, etc., \$56,900; new buildings, \$250,000; miscellaneous, \$260,944.35, or \$661,349.19. Bills before the committee, so far as known, carry \$800,000, and adverse reports have been made on other bills aggregating \$586,775. There is a funny incident in connection with the special bills appropriating \$5000 for furniture, etc., for the Los Angeles Normal School, and \$6500 for heating the same. As announced in a dispatch to The Times, the Assembly Committee in executive session refused to allow these bills because of Mr. Bulla's fight on the General Appropriation Bill. Mr. Bulla accordingly called the aid of Senator Matthews, who got Mr. Langmuir and other recalcitrants into line. This, however, caused the Ways and Means Committee to hesitate against this time looking upon the bills as Democratic measures, and therefore to be handled with care. This coming to the ears of Mr. Bulla he again stormed the enemy's works, and capitulation followed, the bills being reported back favorably. Senator Matthews says he will get the appropriation for Lloyd tools for the school also. R. B. Young's dedication claim for \$2375 for architect's fees on the electric-power plant at Whittier has been allowed by the Senate Claims Committee through the efforts of Senator Andrews.

The Assembly Committee on Agriculture has reported in favor of the continuance of State and district fairs. Senator Matthews, who got Mr. Langmuir and other recalcitrants into line. This, however, caused the Ways and Means Committee to hesitate against this time looking upon the bills as Democratic measures, and therefore to be handled with care. This coming to the ears of Mr. Bulla he again stormed the enemy's works, and capitulation followed, the bills being reported back favorably. Senator Matthews says he will get the appropriation for Lloyd tools for the school also. R. B. Young's dedication claim for \$2375 for architect's fees on the electric-power plant at Whittier has been allowed by the Senate Claims Committee through the efforts of Senator Andrews.

MARCHER MISSING.

THE DEFENDANT IN A SENSATIONAL SUIT DISAPPEARS.

A Spring-Street Jeweler Declines to Meet a Pressing Creditor When the Case is Called by the Court Commissioner.

Court Commissioner Rollins, appointed by the Superior Court to take testimony in the case of Lyons vs. Marcher, concluded his labors today, and will submit his report to the court some day next week. The case is one of special interest to the lawyers of this city, and sensational charges are made, which, if substantiated, will, in all probability, result in criminal proceedings. In 1889 Frank A. Marcher arrived here from Colorado Springs, and went into the jewelry business at No. 204 South Spring street. His success being spasmodic, he concluded to enlarge his stock, claiming thereby to increase his trade, and Samuel Lyons, a well-known wholesale jeweler from Maiden Lane, N. Y., arrived about this time, and Marcher purchased goods to the value of \$800 from him in the name of his wife, Mrs. C. A. Marcher. In payment he gave notes secured by \$10,000 worth of Kokomo mining stock. The last of the notes fell due on August 14, 1894, and Lyons demanded a settlement. Marcher, it appears, could not pay the bill, and Lyons, through his attorneys, Messrs. Johnston Jones and Knight & Simpson, entered suit. The case dragged along until January last, when he was given judgment. Sheriff Stur was instructed to execute it, but found that the defendants were indignant to be shy, as the goods had disappeared. Messrs. Lucas, Conradi and Berman, among others, testified before the court that Lyons in a way far from favorable to Marcher. When the latter was called he was found wanting, and Detective Lawson was engaged to search for him, but up to the present time he has been unsuccessful. Mrs. Marcher, when interviewed concerning the case, indignantly denied that she was concerned. She said her husband had gone to India to look at a mine, and she had made a diligent search at the place named, but could find no trace of him.

His brother, A. E. Marcher, stated that he had been the mountaintop in search of health, as he had been ill through the untiring attention given to a stone cutter, upon which he was making improvements. Mrs. Marcher, the defendant's wife, stated that he left his home at No. 302 North Seventh street, on the 14th inst., saying he was going down town to make a settlement with creditors and she later received the letter from him, written on the train, saying that he was going to India. She did not deny that Marcher came from Colorado Springs under cloud and had been in trouble of the same kind some years ago.

BRYANT EXONERATED.

The Shooting of W. A. Majors Done in Self-Defense. Coroner Campbell held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of W. A. Majors, the negro expressman who was shot Thursday evening by E. C. Bryant, an Oakland Pullman porter. The quarrel was over \$5 which Majors lost to Bryant in a crap game, and endeavored to get back.

Deputy District Attorney Willis, who conducted the inquest, was so satisfied that Bryant had killed Majors in self-defense, that he notified Chief of Police to liberate the prisoner, as no complaint would be filed against him, after the Coroner's jury had exonerated him.

TO DO the dental work is one thing and to do it at moderate prices is another. Dr. Schifman does both. He has more than 1000 of the most sensitive teeth without pain by the "Schifman method" of painless filling. No. 107 North Spring street.

WATCH OUR BULLETIN BOARD.



Imitators:

Are at liberty to appropriate this style of advertisement and the type, and are also given the privilege of adopting OUR popular prices. We are not doing a copyright business. We are selling drugs—SEE?

Alcohol 30c per pint.

(This is the VERY best brand of Alcohol manufactured.)

Wood Alcohol for burning 20c per pint.

Some individuals—a few at best—have such an inflated idea of their own originality and are so conceited and audacious in their boasting of it that they sometimes over-reach their ability to always deceive the public. There is one point on which Off & Vaughn Drug Co. claim to be consistent in their originality: We buy in original packages and sell in the same way. We are not manufacturing an inferior article and selling it in superior packages—Neither are we advertising for second-hand drug stocks to palm off on the public as fresh and first-class goods. Do you catch on?

Eagle Brand Condensed Milk 15 cents.

WE ARE PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

We have absolute control of the above goods, and are without competition as to prices at which same can be sold, but we have made the same general low and popular prices for them as for other goods on our list.

Roger & Gallet's Perfumes 90c per bottle, former price \$1.25.

(Unadulterated and in original packages.)

Odors—Frangipani, a l'iris Blanc, Stephanotis, Peau d'Espagne, Heliotrope Blanc, Ivers, Violetta, New Mown Hay, Violetta.

Imported white Castile Soap—Italian brand, per lb.	Canadian Club Whiskey.....	..\$0.20	..\$0.90
Cuticura Soap, 10c per cake; 2 cakes for....	(This article is guaranteed not the imitation.)	..25	
Almond Meal Soap, 10c per cake, 8 cakes for....	Old Kentucky Whiskey.....	..25	..85
Rose Complexion Soap, 10c per cake, 8 for....	Daffy's Malt Whisky.....	..25	..75
(Made from rose water, buttermilk, cream and glycerine.)	Belle of Bourbon of '86.....	..25	1.00

We carry a full and complete line of Merck & Co.'s Rare Chemicals, John Wyeth & Bros., Clinton B. Worden & Co.'s, Park, Davis & Co.'s and Edward Squibb & Son's Pharmaceuticals.

Pena's Positive Rheumatism Cure

formula of Dr. Pena of Madrid, Spain. OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., American Agents.

WONG CHEE ARRAIGNED.

His Examination is Set for Tuesday Morning Next.

Wong Chee, the leader of the Bing On, or Bing Kung Tong, who was arrested for the shooting of little Lou Suey, a leader of the Hop Sing Tong, was arraigned before Justice Morrison yesterday. The serious charge of assault with intent to commit murder was preferred by Charley Ah Goon jointly against Wong Chee, Wong Chung, Wong Wing Fook and Wong Ching, all four of whom layd out Suesy Ferguson alley. The examination was set for next Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, ball being required meanwhile on the sum of \$15,000. It will probably consume several days, as Wong Chee will undoubtedly strain every point to prove an alibi, by claiming that he was up town when the shooting occurred, but, in spite of the fact that he was parading himself in front of the Nadeau a few minutes after the shooting, the police expect to prove that he was at the scene of the crime on a car for town. The fact that he hid himself in his cousin's sanitarium on Main street, near Seventh, and was communicating with his men by messengers, will also be brought out.

Charley Ah Him, the traveling counselor of the Hop Sing Tong, whose very names make the Bing Kung Tong re-salters nervous, has been expected in this city since Friday. The highlanders and vassals of the tong have demanded that he be sent for to take charge of their proceedings against their enemies, from whom they claim, they are not protected, and with whom they purpose to fight, should the opportunity to avenge Suesy offer.

In fact, it is so generally believed that the Hop Sing hatchetmen are anxious for Bing Kung blood that lights are extinguished early in the evening in the Chinese quarters, and its denizens seldom venture out alone.

Deadly Wild Parsnips.

NEVADA (Mo.) Feb. 23.—Five members of A. L. Slaback's family and a family by the name of Plumb were poisoned here by eating wild parsnips. All who ate the parsnips were taken violently sick. Doctors were called and the result of the poisoning cannot be foretold.

A HEAVY DOCKET.

A Number of Minor Matters in the Police Court.

Justice Owens had his hands full yesterday with nearly fifty cases of current police business and continued matters. Carroll Ewing, an indiscreet boy, who stole a bicycle and rode it to San Pedro, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny and his examination set for Monday at 2 p. m.

The eight Chinese vagrants whose arrest caused the renewal of faction fighting in Chinatown had their trials set for February 28 at 2 p. m.

L. Patterson, alias Charles H. Johnson, the negro arrested for robbing a boon companion of a watch, was discharged, for lack of evidence showing criminal intent. Both men were drunk when the watch changed hands.

Le Grand Art.

(Frank Fowler in the Forum.) Although I do not say that our artists have, as yet, given us largely of the decorative quality—mainly, perhaps, for lack of opportunity—still I am convinced that they have never before been so well equipped to do so. The discrimination in presenting what is most salient and typical, while leaving realistic studies for the portfolio, is taking art out of the sphere of the pictorial and definite, and into the realm of the imaginative and suggestive. The sentiment of things, and not the things themselves, is what vivifies, stimulates and inspires. Each man then becomes individual; he does not reproduce, he interprets, and in the proportion that his mental gifts are superior, in fact that degree you will mark superiority in his art.

Now, it is this power of abstraction, so

valuable and, indeed, so essential in all decorative composition, which makes the expression "le grand art" in France a synonym for decoration, and its pursuit and practice one of the highest importance. It is on the lines of decoration that a high standard of drawing is maintained, and that breadth and simplicity of painting demanded, and that splendid power of deduction and synthesis called for which distills the forms of nature of all that is not inherently large and noble. It is thus that the highest qualities of art are conceived and protected from the littlenesses of its more restricted practice, too often creep in to degrade. For this class of work calls upon the painter to reject or to choose from that great arsenal of the natural world, where all his facts are stored, and, after passing them in review, to select those that he may bend most perfectly to his will, which he in turn has made subservient to the architectural scheme. To apparently annihilate compulsory limitations of area, to relieve the monotony of the regular and equal proportions that architecture, of necessity, imposes—these are among the problems with which the mural painter has to deal, and it is this exacting and intellectual demand that gives added dignity to the achievement. He is thus exercising of hand and brain worthy to be entitled, "le grand art."

May Marshall, the crack pacing mare, with a record of 2:08 3/4, owned by M. E. McHenry of Freeport, Ill., died at McHenry's training stables the other day of lung fever. Her loss is a serious one to McHenry, who only recently refused an offer of \$10,000 for her, and he expected her to be his best bread-winner for the next season's campaign.

Pericles was called Offion Head by enemies.

A DOCTOR'S CRIME.

Large Sums of Money Paid Out for Incompetent Medical Services.

Dr. A. J. Shores' Low Fee System Indorsed by the Rich and Poor Alike—Words of Praise in Favor of This Expert Specialty Treatment.

The average doctor's fees are entirely exorbitant, according to the amount of good they do the patient. Not alone his charges, but you are made to go to the druggists and there another bill stares you in the face. It is not rare that you hear people remark: "Well, I have spent a fortune with doctors and druggists and I don't intend to spend any more." That is true, as many readers will verify. The

DOCTOR AND THE DRUGGIST of today are the men who make the money.

Dr. A. J. Shores has done away with all this high fee business, and drug store take-offs. Yet while he has been educating the public to the fact that the best medical service could be obtained at the low fee rate of \$5.00 a month and medicine made free, the high fee misfits of the profession have been saying: "Oh, Dr. Shores can't afford to do that. He will get tired of treating people for nothing," etc.

This is a grievous error. Dr. A. J. Shores treats his patients at the lowest possible rate and furnishes all medicine free. His expert specialty medicine is the best known and most successful in California. He cures more patients in a day than all other doctors together, and does it at a low rate that makes it possible for the poorest person to take advantage of it. Don't experiment with people who advertise impossible things. Don't be "humbugged" and "flim-flammed" by a lot of irregular and incompetent men who imagine in their own diseased mind that they are doctors. They are not honest enough in their profession to make honest announcements. What would they do when they have the patient's life in their own hands?

Dr. A. J. Shores has from time to time exposed this class of medical pretenders, and the effect has been to drive them from the ranks of honest physicians. Read carefully the testimony given today from persons who have tested Dr. A. J. Shores' treatment.

Miss Flora Lawrence, stenographer at the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency Indorsed Dr. Shores' Expert Treatment.

Miss Flora Lawrence, a stenographer in the employ of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, has thoroughly tested Dr. A. J. Shores' expert specialty treatment in a severe case of nasal catarrh. Her prominent symptom has been terrible, distressing headaches, so severe, says Miss Lawrence, "that I would have to give up my work in the middle of the day; my eyes were very weak and pained me, all from the effects of catarrh."

"I did not know I had it, but after being cured I am convinced that Dr. Shores understood my case exactly, and can cure any case of catarrh he undertakes."

Miss Lawrence resides at 1318 Main street, this city.

Catarrh and Hay Fever.

After Taking His First Treatment Mr. J. E. Fithen of Redondo Says He Experienced Immediate Relief.

J. E. Fithen, who is at present stopping at the Hotel Redondo at Redondo has tested Dr. A. J. Shores' treatment for catarrh and hay fever. In an interview with the reporter Mr. Fithen says:

"Yes, I am perfectly satisfied with the treatment I received at the hands of Dr. Shores. I was greatly afflicted with catarrh and hay fever. Sometimes I would have to sit up all night being unable to lay down from the feeling of suffocation. Hot water ran out of my eyes and nose; my head and throat were also affected. After taking one treatment with Dr. Shores I have never had the slightest return of the hay fever, and I have gained twenty pounds, and in the way of recommendation cannot say enough in favor of this admirable system."

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and after awhile attacks the lungs. Speedy and inexpensive cure by the Dr. Shores new system.

Have you a cough? Are you losing flesh? Do you cough at night? Have you pain inside? Do you take cold easily? Is your appetite variable? Have you stomachic side? Do you cough until you gag? Are you low-spirited at times? Do you raise frothy material? Do you spit up yellow matter? Do you cough on going to bed? Do you cough in the mornings? Is your cough short and hacking? Do you spit up little, cheesy lumps? Have you a disgust for fatty foods? Is there tickling behind the palate? Have you pain behind the breast-bone?

Do you feel you are growing weaker? Is there a burning pain in the throat? Do you cough worse night and morning? Do you have to sit up at night to get breath? If you have these symptoms, you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

Catarrh of the Liver.

The liver is affected by catarrh through the disease extending from the stomach into the tubes in the liver. Speedy and inexpensive cure by the Dr. A. J. Shores new system.

Are you irritable? Are you nervous? Do you get dizzy? Have you no energy? Do you have cold feet? Do you feel miserable? Is your memory poor? Do you get tired easily? Do you have flatulency? Is your eyesight blurred? Can't you explain where? Have you pain in the back? Is your flesh soft and flabby? Are your spirits low at times? Is there a bloating after eating? Have you pain around the joints? Do you have gurgling in the bowels? Do you have rumbling in bowels? Is there throbbing in the stomach? Do you have sense of heat in bowels?

Do you suffer from pains in temples? Do you have palpitation of the heart? Is there a general feeling of lassitude? Do these feelings affect your memory? If you have these symptoms, you have catarrh of the liver.

Catarrh of the Kidneys.

Catarrh of the kidneys results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs. Speedy and inexpensive cure by the Dr. A. J. Shores new system.

Do your hands and feet swell? Is this more noticeable in the mornings? Are they cold and clammy? Is there pain in small of back? Is the urine dark and cloudy? Does a deposit form when left standing? Is there a desire to get up at night? Do you see spots floating before the eyes?

Are the eyes dull and staring? Is there a bad taste in the mouth? Have you pain top of head? Is your hair getting gray? If so, is it silvery white? Is the skin dry and harsh? Is the hair dry and brittle? Is there nausea after eating? Has the perspiration a bad odor? Is there puffiness under the eyes? Are there dark rings around the eyes?

Is the skin pale and dry? Has the skin a waxy look? Do you see unpleasant things while asleep? Have you chilly feelings down the back? Do the joints pain and ache? Do the legs feel too heavy?

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Catarrh of the stomach is usually caused by swallowing poisonous mucus, which drops down from the head and throat at night. Speedy and inexpensive cure by the Dr. A. J. Shores new system.

Is there nausea? Are you constipated? Is there vomiting? Do you belch up gas? Are you light-headed? Is your tongue coated? Have you water-brash? Do you hawk and spit? Is there pain after eating? Are you nervous and weak? Do you have sick headaches? Do you bloat up after eating? Is there disgust for breakfast? Have you distress after eating? Is your throat filled with slime? Do you at times have diarrhoea? Is there rush of blood to the head? Is there constant bad taste in the mouth?

Is there gnawing sensation in stomach? Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach? When stomach is empty do you feel faint? Do you belch up material that burns throat?

When stomach is full do you feel oppressed? If you have, you have catarrh of the stomach, or what is commonly called dyspepsia.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds. Speedy and inexpensive cure by Dr. A. J. Shores' new system.

Is the breath foul? Is the voice husky? Do you spit up slime? Do you ache all over? Do you blow out scabs? Is the nose stopped up? Do you more at night? Do your nose discharge? Does your nose bleed easily? Is there tickling in the throat? Do crusts form in the nose? Is the nose sore and tender? Do you sneeze a great deal? Is this worse toward night? Does the nose itch and burn? Is there pain in front head? Is there pain across the eyes? Is there pain in back of head? Is there a dropping in the throat? Do you hawk to clear the throat? Is the throat dry in the mornings? Are you losing your sense of taste? Do you sleep with the mouth open? Does the nose stop up toward night? This form of catarrh is the easiest to cure.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.

SPECIALISTS. Parlor 3, 4, 5, 6, Reddick Block, Cor. First and Broadway.

OPPOSITE TIMES OFFICE.

Specialties—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung trouble and all chronic affections of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Office Hours—9 to 12, morning; 2 to 5, afternoon; 7 to 9, evening. Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

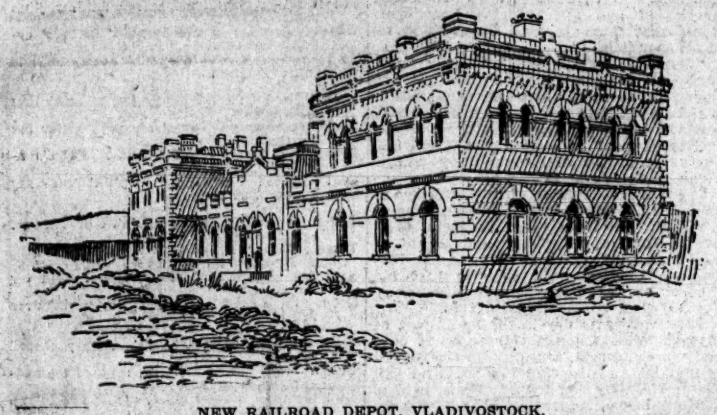
RUSSIA ON THE PACIFIC.

VLADIVOSTOCK, THE GREAT NAVAL STATION AND TERMINUS OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

A Queer Military City and its Wonderful Harbor—Something about Eastern Siberia and the Richest Gold Mines of the World. How the Czar is Trying to Colonize His Empire. Amoor River and the Volunteer Fleet.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Private letters which I have just received from the capital of Korea state that Russian surveyors are exploring the harbor of Gensan, on the east coast of Korea. This harbor is one of the finest on the Pacific. It is in about the middle of the east coast of the Korean peninsula, half way between Pusan and Vladivostock. It is open throughout the winter, and the Russians want it to use as a terminus for the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Vladivostock, their present harbor, is on the southeastern edge of Siberia, and it is frozen up for about five months of the year, so that no ships can land, and so that the Pacific is practically shut off from Siberia during the winter. I visited both harbors last summer, and it was from Gensan that I sailed to Vladivostock in order to investigate the condition of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. If the Russians can get the northeastern Korea, as is supposed to be their intention from the fact of the above survey, Gensan will be one of the most important ports of Asia. Its harbor is large enough to float the navies of the world, and already there is a great trade connected with it. The gold mines in Korea, like those in Japan, are not far off, and the country surrounding it, though it is mountainous, has many well-cultivated valleys. It has now



NEW RAILROAD DEPOT, VLADIVOSTOCK.

a population of about a thousand Japanese and fifteen thousand Koreans. It has a missionary station, and Russian, German and Danish exporting houses. It has a little Japanese hotel, where I stopped, and I waited for the steamer, and it has one Japanese bank. This bank, however, has not much faith in foreign letters of credit. It cost me three hundred thousand cash (about \$100) to make my trip across the country, and I landed in Gensan with fifteen silver dollars in my pocket. I had a letter of credit with me, and I tried to get some money on it at the Japanese bank. They looked it over and jabbered in Japanese, but at last gave it back to me and told me they could give me nothing. I tried to get trusted by the Japanese steamship agency for my passage. They looked at the letter of credit and then looked at me, and told me it was no go. The fare was just \$14 to Vladivostock, and by persuading my hotel keeper to wait until I came back I was able to buy a ticket and have it for incidentals. The steamer was the Tokyo Maru, one of the greatest of the Japanese steamers, which runs from Kobe, Japan, to Siberia regularly. It was about two thousand tons, I judge, and though the sailors were Japanese, the officers were English. The accommodations were good, and after a voyage of two days we found ourselves in the great harbor of Vladivostock.

THE KEY TO SIBERIA.
Vladivostock is the key to Eastern Siberia. It is the great Russian city of the East, and is one of the most strongly fortified towns on the globe. It is the chief Russian naval station on the Pacific, and it is now the terminus of the Siberian Railway. The military governor of Eastern Siberia, including millions of square miles, lives here, and it has an admiral who governs the shipping, and who is independent of the Governor. It has scores of police, and you can't throw a stone without hitting a general. The town now contains about 20,000 people, in addition to a large garrison of soldiers. It grows like a green bay tree, and it is a slice of European Russia spread out over the mountains of Siberia.



THE POLICE STATION, VLADIVOSTOCK.

The houses are of brick, stone and wood, and it has many fine buildings. It has magnificent dock docks, and its new floating docks admit of the larger vessels being laid up for repairs. An immense ocean steamer was under repair during my stay, and the harbor was filled with all kinds of shipping, including two Russian men-of-war and an American sailing vessel from San Francisco. This last had brought a cargo of wheat and flour to Vladivostock, and the captain, who was a bright young fellow from Maine, came on board to inquire his best route home by way of Japan.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK HARBOR.
There is no more picturesque bay on the Pacific than that of Vladivostock. It would float the navies of the world, and you could put all the shipping that comes into Liverpool in a year within it, and have room to spare. It is known as the Gulf of Peter the Great, and it has a length of about fifty miles, while its width

was told that I wanted a permit to go over the Trans-Siberian railroad. He received me very politely, and after some time, which I suppose was spent in looking up my record, I was told that my credentials were good, and that I would have a permit issued to me to pass over the road.

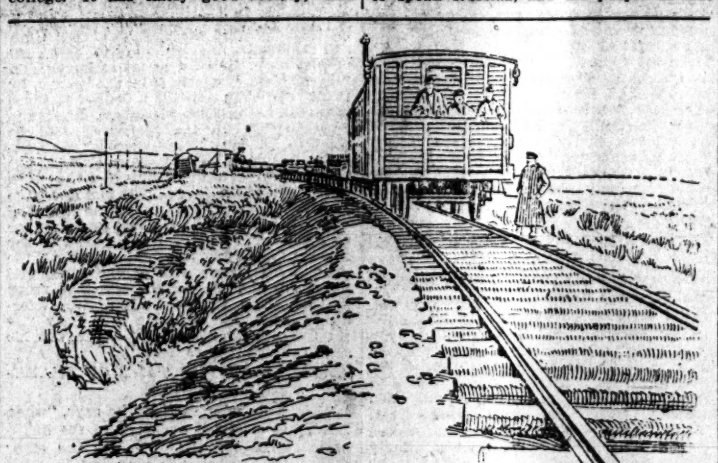
THE SIBERIAN METROPOLIS.
The Chief of Police told me that I could not start on my railroad journey before next day, and I spent the meantime traveling about the city of Vladivostock. It is one of the queerest places I have ever visited. The hills are as steep as those of Kansas City, and the houses are built at all sorts of angles upon them. Back of the town I found three or four small settlements. One was a Japanese quarter, with buildings just like those you find in Japan. Another was made up of Chinese houses, and a third was a collection of dugouts and huts, which were occupied by Koreans. The town proper looks more like officers' quarters than a commercial settlement. It has one pretty Russian church, which was built, I think, when the present Emperor made his trip through Siberia several years ago, and dug the first spadeful of earth that was thrown up for the first trans-Siberian railroad. I found one large German business house, known as Kunst & Albers, where I was able to get my letter of credit cashed, and was thus supplied with plenty of money for the rest of my trip. This firm does business all over Siberia. It has ships which go a thousand miles northward to the mouth of the Amoor River, and which sail a long way up that mighty stream. It does a banking business, and all kinds of exporting and importing, and it is a type of the big business houses of Siberia, of which there are perhaps a score. I met all sorts of people who had had all kinds of adventures. My friend Bryner, for instance, had come out to Japan as a boy from Switzerland. He had been in business in different parts of China. He had traveled all over Korea and Siberia, and he spoke twenty Chinese, Japanese, Russian, English, Italian, French and German. He was only 40 years old, but he had made a fortune in trade and mining. He told me of the wonderful resources of Siberia, and said that the world knew nothing about them. He referred to one gold mine of which he knew, 200 shares of which he had sold for \$200, and which were now worth \$100 per share. He had wonderful stories to tell about the coal, iron and timber resources of the country, and I will give some of his statements as they came on. With him I went to the Maritime Club of Vladivostock, and met many of the officials. I found that the town had a hospital, a gymnasium, good schools and a college. It has fairly good society, and



RUSSIAN CHURCH, VLADIVOSTOCK.

ally, and Russia is colonizing it as fast as she can. It has millions of acres as far as the Red River Valley, and it will eventually be one of the great wheat-raising countries of the world. There were a hundred thousand Russian immigrants in 1892, and the Czar has now a special line of steamers, whose business it is to carry Russians from the Black Sea and the Baltic around to Siberia. They take them in colonies and land them at Vladivostock, or at the ports of the Amoor River. They are given great advantages as to lands, but the land is usually parceled out to the communities and the villagers own the land in common, as they do in Russia. This, it seems to me, is a great mistake. No country can be developed to its full extent except by individual ambition and individual effort for individual gain. The chief trouble in Russia today is in its land system. If the land of the Russian empire were held by individuals instead of by the State, the country would be one of the richest on the globe. As it is, it is only half farmed. No one cares to work when he has land in common with his neighbors, and the most shiftless farmers on the globe today are the Russian peasants. Last in Siberia I found to be very cheap.

SIBERIA FOR THE RUSSIANS.
I was struck with one thing in my visit to Siberia, and that was that the Russians propose to hold the country for themselves. They don't intend to throw it open to the world, though they are glad to have citizens who will take an oath of allegiance to Russia and become Russian subjects. The land of the Russian empire is such that only Russian citizens can acquire property, develop mines or do business. One of the requirements of citizenship is that the applicant must be able to speak Russian, and the people do not



ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD.

the people who live in it seem to be well satisfied with their condition.

EASTERN SIBERIA.
In connection with Mr. Bryner I made some inquiries into the resources of Eastern Siberia, and the possibilities of the great trans-Siberian Railroad. Few people have an idea of the enormous extent of the possessions of the Russians in Asia. Their number, all told, more than 2,000,000 square miles, or about twice the area of the whole United States. Siberia alone is twenty-five times as big as Germany. It contains 1,800,000 square miles, or nearly one and one-half times the area of the United States. It has a population of less than one to the square mile, and is one of the richest countries in mineral wealth on the globe. Eastern Siberia alone is almost as big as the United States, and its resources are practically unexplored. All along the line of the trans-Siberian road there are rich gold mines, some of which produce nuggets weighing a quarter of a pound, and the grains of gold there average as large as they do anywhere in the world. Mr. Bryner told me that the government of Russia insisted that all gold found in Siberia should be sold to it, and he told me that many men were making fortunes out of the gold mines. A hole is dug and a curious way. The soil of all Siberia is frozen for more than half the year, and the gold-bearing rock is often in a perpetually frozen state. A hole is dug and the rock is melted in iron barrels, which are made for the purpose. These iron barrels have a fire within them. They are made of boiler plate, and they are from ten to seventeen feet long. They are so arranged that they can be whirled about by machinery and steam, and they are laid upon an inclined plane and a sluice of water run through them. The water is introduced into the barrel by means of hose, and the inside fitting of the barrel is such that the sand is ground up and the small particles of gold are saved by means of mercury. There are vast gold mines along the Amoor River, and in some regions of the eastern Siberia. Mr. Bryner says that the completion of the railroad will lead to the exploration of a large part of unknown Siberia, and that the country may yet produce enough gold to raise silver to its old standing. The mines are not confined to the east, but they seem to exist throughout the whole country. They are found in the Ural Mountains, and in the northern part of the country the gold has been frozen for ages, and it is said to be in the same condition as it was in the glacial period. Today there are something like forty thousand miners at work in Siberia, and the industry increases every year.

COAL, COPPER AND LEAD.
Every one knows that Western Siberia has great copper mines, and the iron mines of the Ural Mountains produce some of the best ore in the world. I am told that there

COURT LIFE IN BERLIN.

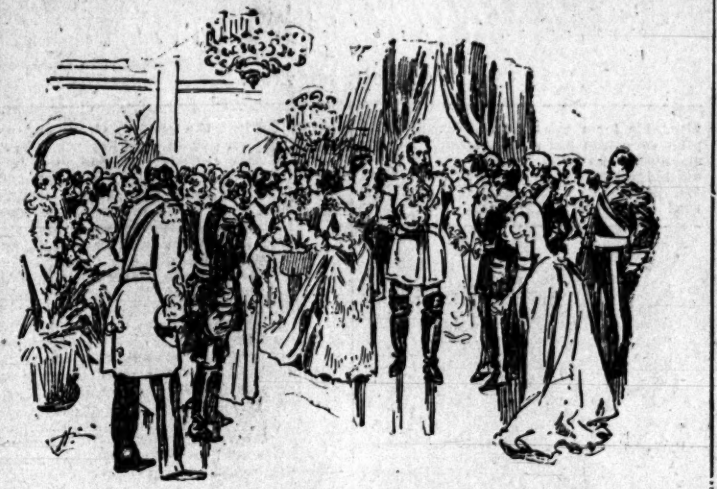
REMINISCENCES OF A VISIT IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM I.—A CALL UPON BISMARCK.

Lady Isabel Stewart Describes Court Functions from the Inside. How the Empress Augusta Received in Her Bonnet. Tremendous Force of the Iron Duke—Anecdote of Emperor Frederick.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(Special Correspondence.) After the brilliancy and quietude of the Russian capital, Berlin seems dull and trite at first. During our stay we were presented in private audience to the old Empress Augusta, who received us most graciously. She talked of England, saying what a beautiful country it was, and she seemed wonderfully well posted in British politics. Before we left she gave us each a bouquet of violets from a vase at her side as a little souvenir.

The presentation took place in the afternoon. The mistress of the robes ushered us into the royal presence. I remember that the Empress was dressed as if for an afternoon drive, and that her bonnet was conspicuously ornamented with diamonds; but she rarely went out, it being merely a custom of hers to receive in this costume. She looked very frail and remarkably dignified, and struck one as having been in years gone by very good looking.



THE COURT BALL.

We also had the honor of receiving invitations to a court ball in the Weisse Saale of the castle. The Emperor William I. did not live there, but was used for all great functions. Much to our disappointment he was not present, being unable to stand much. This was not to be wondered at, considering that he was nearly 80 years of age.

The Empress Augusta received the guests seated in an ante-room, and she sent for us, among others, and kindly expressed a hope that we were enjoying ourselves. Her Majesty retired to rest as soon as she had finished receiving, and left her mistress of the robes to represent her in her absence, according to the prevailing custom in Berlin. The late Emperor Frederick and present Dowager Empress Frederick, then Crown Prince and Princess, and their children, with the rest of the imperial family, entered the ballroom in procession, going round the room, where all the guests stood in a circle, welcoming each in turn, beginning with the diplomatic corps.

There were two supper rooms, one in a narrow gallery, which was reserved for the royal family, their immediate court, their ambassadors and their wives, while another large saloon was for the ordinary guests. The supper was of the standard order, and a remarkable contrast to the magnificence of that of the court ball at St. Petersburg. We were fortunate enough to receive two other court invitations to small concerts at the palace where the Emperor resided.

On the arrival of the guests at the first of these all waited in an ante-room until the lord chamberlain came and directed each to his place. The Emperor and Empress, the old Emperor standing a little way behind her. His Majesty was most gracious, talking in French to us, and asking us all about our visit and what we thought of Berlin. In spite of his age he



A CALL UPON BISMARCK.

seemed then fairly well and in good spirits. After we had all entered there was a short pause, and then the Crown Prince and Princess arrived with Princess Victoria. Her Imperial Highness courted us, and then advanced toward the Emperor to her mother-in-law, kissing her hand, and then stepped forward, and quickly seized both her hands, and received her by kissing her warmly and affectionately on both cheeks. The incident was a pretty one to witness.

The concert-room was arranged with numbers of little tables, covered with flowers, seats being placed around each, and every guest being directed where to sit. Field Marshal von Moltke was on the right of the Empress, and most imposingly he stood, with that wonderful smooth, immovable face. Next to him was the Duke of Sagan, and the mistress of the robes at the Crown Prince's table, able to converse freely with those who dined with him without being annoyed by the presence of servants, the table going down after each course and being hoisted again when laid for the next.

An anecdote I have since heard concerning the Emperor Frederick will not, I think, be out of place here. At the time of the great naval review in the year of the Queen's jubilee, the ex-Empress Augusta was invited to witness it from Her Majesty's yacht, the Victoria, and Albert, the Crown Prince, who was among the royals present, hearing that the Empress was about to come on board, made a point of being the first to greet her, and did homage with the greatest deference and respect, as if she were still a reigning sovereign, by bending on one knee and kissing her hand. This was the first time they had met since the Franco-German war, and I heard afterward that she was much touched by this mark of respect and

good feeling from one of the conquerors of her husband and his army.

We made many friends in the German capital, dined out a good deal, and met interesting and distinguished people. One day before we left we went to call on Princess Bismarck, who has so lately passed away to the inexpressible grief of her husband. The Princess was most cordial, and talked much of her husband and her son, Count Herbert. She seemed to think and live alone for them, a gentle, kindly, simple heart of the true German type of wife and mother. Shortly after we arrived, the great Bismarck came in himself, in spite of his being, as we were told, very ill. He was very cordial, and appeared on one of his visits after the war. He talked to us a good deal about Russia, carefully avoiding any political allusion, saying that he knew the country more as a sportsman than in any other way, and being there on several shooting expeditions.



SHE GAVE US EACH A BOUQUET OF VIOLETS.

His spoke to us sometimes in French and sometimes in English. The "wonderful" upright frame and tremendous force depicted in his countenance; the remarkably clear, piercing eyes, which seemed as if they looked you through and through, and never-to-be-forgotten impressions on one's mind. He spoke of the curious, half-stuttering way that was very impressive. I was told that this was the way in which he delivered his speeches. On our return to the hotel, the great ministers and ambassadors had set, and made most interesting remarks about most of them. On our slitting to the site of this apartment, he remarked, "What a splendid ballroom it would make! But, unfortunately for myself, my daughter is now married, so there is no need for me to sit up here."

When he said good-by, the Prince expressed a hope that he should be able to visit England again before long, as he still still much to see, and he should like to see this. This was the last incident of a series of remarkable and interesting experiences of the two great courts of Europe.

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FINDS IN JERUSALEM.

The First Wall of the City Supposed to Have Been Discovered.

LONDON NEWS: Dr. Bliss, who is conducting excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund in Jerusalem, sends home a report of recent work, in which he states that he has found a wall, which may be those of the actual first wall of the city, and are certainly on the site of that wall. In the course of the work he has uncovered three large square towers. He has also found a gateway, the door sill of which was still in situ with the holes of the door posts and the holes for the bolts. This was the opening of a wall, which may be those of the actual first wall of the city, and are certainly on the site of that wall. In the course of the work he has uncovered three large square towers. He has also found a gateway, the door sill of which was still in situ with the holes of the door posts and the holes for the bolts. This was the opening of a wall, which may be those of the actual first wall of the city, and are certainly on the site of that wall. 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AN OCEAN FLYER.

HOW ONE LOOKS TO A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER AND TO A LAND LUBBER.

From Saloon to Stoke-hole—How the Engines and Furnaces are Tended—An Amateur Stoker Driven Insane—Making a Record in the Face of a Very Heavy Sea.
A Typical Ocean Liner.

(From a Special Contributor.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At midnight seven-five five were lit under the nine big boilers, and shortly after a cloud of yellow smoke, rolling from the huge stacks, was floating over the bosom of the bay. In their various homes and hotels a thousand prospective travelers awoke and dreamed of their voyage on the morrow.

By daybreak the water evaporating into steam filtered through the indicators, and as early as 6 a.m., people were seen collecting about the docks, while a busy little hoisting engine worked away, lifting freight from the pier. At 7 o'clock a few eager passengers came to the ship's side, anxiously inspecting her, and an hour later were going aboard.

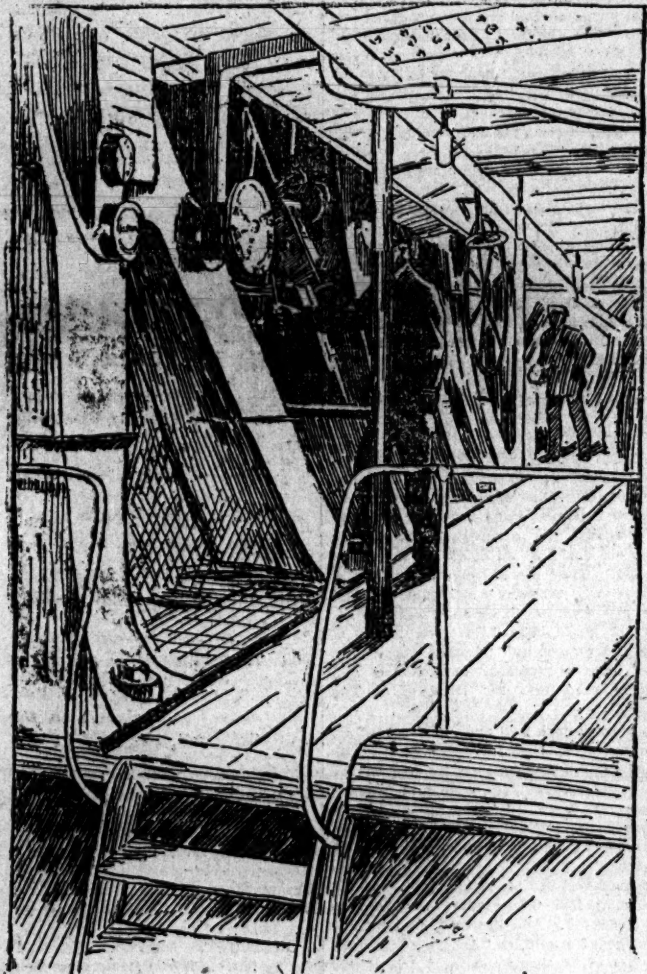
Officers in uniform paced the decks, guarded the gangways to keep intruders back, and others of the crew, in citizens' clothes, mingled freely in the crowd, having a sharp eye for suspicious characters.

Finally the steam-gauge pointer advances to the 100 mark. Noise and confusion was wilder. The ship's crew is busy, from captain to meanest sailor, until at 10 o'clock, thirty minutes before sailing, the sound of hurrying feet is lost in a deafening hum of human voices. All visitors are now refused admittance, except perhaps a messenger with bottled letters, packages, or flowers for people on board.

The little hoister fairly flies about in a heroic effort to lift everything that is at loose ends and store it away in the ship's hold. The pier is invisible, buried beneath a multitude of peering people.

All being ready the captain is notified, and at his signal the first engineer pulls the lever and starts the little engine whose work is to open the throttle; the steam shoots out from the big boilers into the great cylinders, screws begin to revolve and the ocean liner with 1000 passengers, 2000 tons of coal and 8000 pounds of ice cream, leaves the landing.

Hundreds of people say good-by with upturned faces that try to smile through tears. Some are sad with the pain of parting, while others, like Byron, are sad be-



STARTING THE SHIP.

cause they leave behind no thing that claims a tear.

THE STOKER-HOLE AND THE STOKERS

Thirty-six stokers take their places before the furnace doors, each with two fire-boxes. There are three stoke-holes, twelve men in each, and twelve buckets of cold water with a bottle of red wine in every bucket. As the speed increases the great ship begins to rise and fall; not with the swell of the sea, for there is no swell and no sea, but with her own powerful exertion.

When the ventilators catch the ocean breeze and begin to drink in the salt air there is rejoicing in the stoke room. Unfortunately for the stokers the increased draught only increases the appetite of the furnaces, that seem famishing for fuel.

After four hours in the heat, semi-darkness and dust of the furnace room, the stokers come out and fresh men with fresh bottles take their places. Gradually the speed of the boat is increased. The fires are fanned by the ever-increasing breeze, the furnaces fairly roar, and the second shift work harder than the first.

If there is no wind, instead of allowing the stokers to drop dead, the engineer on watch simply turns a lever and starts the twelve large steam fans and waves the firemen just before the bone buttons are melted from their overalls.

The steamship stoker is inferior mentally to the locomotive fireman, but physically he is the better man. The amount of skill required to stoke is nothing compared to that of firing a railway engine. The locomotive fireman must use his own judgment at all times as to how, when and where to put in a fire. The ocean stoker simply waits for a whistle from the gang box, when he opens his furnace door, looks, takes and replenishes his fire and at another signal closes the doors, the same whistle being a signal to his brother stoker at the other end of the boiler to fix his fire.

The white glare of the furnaces when the fires are being raked is so intense that the place seems dark when the doors are closed. And through that darkness comes the noise of rattling clinker-hooks, the roar of the fires, the squeak of the steering engine and the awful sound of the billows breaking on the ship. Once above all this din I heard a stoker sing:

"Oh what care we,
When on the sea,
For weather fair or fine?
For 'till we meet
In smoke and dust
Below the water line."

Then came the sharp whistle and the song was out short as the stoker bent to his work and again the twenty-four furnaces threw their blinding glare into our faces.

With all the apparatus for cooling the stoke room it is still a first-class submarine hell.

One night, when the sea was wicked, rolling high and fast from the banks of Newfoundland; when the mast swung to and fro like a great pendulum upon its pivot, I climbed down to the engine-rooms. When the ship shot downward and the screws went out of the water the mighty engines flew like dynamo, making the huge boat, with her hundreds of tons, tremble till the screws went down into the water again.

AN AMATEUR STOKER DRIVEN INSANE.

In the stoke-rooms the boilers lay cross-wise of the ship, so when she rolls it is with the greatest difficulty that the stoker prevents himself from being shot head first into one of the furnaces. Here I watched these grim toilers this wild night, and it seemed the more she rolled, pitched and plunged, the more furiously they fed the furnaces. What with the speed of the ship and the speed of the wind, the draught was terrific and the fireboxes seemed capable of consuming any amount of coal that could be thrown into their red throats. Though absolutely sane, the stoker on a night like this is an awful place for one unused to such scenes—so terrible that a young German, working his way from New York to Hamburg, was driven insane.

As the sea began to break heavily on the sides of the boat and make her rock like a frail leaf in an autumn wind, the man was seen to try to make his escape from the stoke-hole. For an hour he worked in the same nervous way, always looking for a chance of escape. At last the ship gave a roll that caused the furnace door to fly open, and with the yell of a demon, the green stoker sprang up the steps leading to the engine-rooms. Here one of the engineers, seeing the man was insane, blocked the way. The poor fellow paused for a moment, and

to keep them hot. They boil down 100 tons of water every twenty-four hours. There are, all told, fifty-five engines on board the ship. The steam that drives the boat passes through three pairs of cylinders. The first are 42 inches in diameter and work at a pressure equal to eleven atmospheres. The next, 67 inches, working at four atmospheres. The third are the low pressure cylinders, 106 inches in diameter, with one atmosphere pressure and a vacuum equal in working power to an atmosphere.

There are two main shafts, one to each screw, or propeller, 20 inches in diameter, each 142 feet long and weighing a ton for every foot of steel.

There are seven engineers and twelve assistants. Over all these men there is a chief engineer, whose duties are similar to those of a master mechanic on a railway. His office is a little palace, finished in beautiful Hungarian ash, supplied with easy chairs and soft couches. There is an indicator which shows at all times the pressure under which the various engines are working and the speed of the boat.

THE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

When we were ready to go below our

make their own ice. There are also two large evaporators, so that if the supply of drinking water should be lost by a leak, or should in any way become unfit for use, drinking water could be made from the sea. The same evaporators could easily supply water in the same way for boilers, should that supply run out.

Two things I should like to change: The tons of wholesome food, delicious meats and delicate sweets that are carried from the tables and thrown into the sea, I would give to the poor steerages. Every day at dinner, when the lamps made the main saloon a glare of light, I could see these poor people peeping in at the windows where the tables were freighted with good things, and it made me sad. Sometimes a mother would hold her poor, pinched-faced baby up to the window, and I couldn't help wondering what answer that mother would make if the baby were to ask why they didn't go in and eat.

After making the steerage happy, I should like to rig a governor to the main shafts, so that the screws would not "cup up" so when out of water. I mentioned this to my guide. He looked at me steadily for a moment, then, as he allowed his



STOKERS.

guide pressed a button, which, he explained to us, was a signal to the engineer in charge to open the doors and allow us to pass from one room to another, for there are water-tight doors between the engine-rooms. There are in all thirteen air-tight compartments, so that if a man-war were to stove a hole in one side of the Bismarck, that compartment would simply fill with water, but would do no serious damage. In fact, a half dozen holes might be stove in and she would continue to ride the waves.

If the Bismarck were to strike a rock and cut a hole in six feet of her bottom, she would then come to a solid steel plate or false bottom that would stand almost any pressure.

When a boat with a single propeller loses her steering apparatus she is in great danger, but with a twin-screw ship there is absolutely no danger. By simply reversing one screw the ship may be steered as a rowboat is guided, by holding one oar still and moving the other.

The electric-light plant alone is of interest. There are four dynamos, and they supply a current for 1800 lamps. In addition to the lamps in the saloons and state-rooms all the signal lights are electric, as well as the lights used in the steerage, and in the supply-rooms.

THE TABLE AND THE STEWARDS.

The chief steward has been with the company twenty-seven years, and will probably be there as long as he cares to remain. There are eighty-four other stewards who report directly or indirectly to him. The passengers are divided into three classes, first cabin, second cabin and steerage, so that three separate and complete kitchens and dining-rooms are kept up. The food furnished for the steerage passengers is better than one would expect when we consider that the company carries them from New York to Hamburg and keeps them on board seven days for \$10.

The food and service in the second cabin is better than the average \$3 a day hotel. In the first cabin saloon it is perfect. Everything about the ship has a military air. The stewards file in in regular order, and when a change is made they all march out, keeping time to the band, and making, with their neat uniforms and snow-white gloves, a goodly sight to see.

Each table has its own table-steward, and at the pass of each passenger stands a white-gloved under-steward, who seems perfectly capable of anticipating your very thoughts. If a drop of coffee is spilled over your cup—before you have time to realize it yourself—both cup and saucer are exchanged for one in perfect trim.

The regular dinner consists of from seven to ten courses and is fit for the Emperor. The wines and ales are excellent, and what surprises every one, they are 40 per cent. cheaper than in New York.

In addition to the regular meals, at 8 o'clock every evening, they serve tea in the main saloon to all who dare to indulge in that stimulant. After that at 9 o'clock, the band gives a concert in the second cabin saloon, which is always attended by many of the first cabin passengers. There, the people sit about the tables and eat the dainty little sandwiches, and some of them drink the delightful Hamburg beer, while the band plays.

If you are ill and remain in your berth the room steward will call a half dozen times a day to ask you what you want to eat. If you remain on deck, the deck steward will bring you an excellent dinner without any extra charge.

THE STEERAGE AND THE STORM.

It was the day after the rough sea when we were shown through the steerage and the women and children were still huddled in their gloomy bunk rooms, recovering slowly from their seasickness of the previous day. Surroundings were cheerless as their ship's side walls are close together, the sailors sleep. Here, when the sea is rough, one may experience the sensation of riding in the elevator of a six-story building; and as the bow descends, the sensation of falling. The occupants of this rough quarter are a rough-looking lot, but apparently as happy as cowboys. Every sailor has his regular ration of rum, while the stokers, in addition to the red wine they have in the stoke room, have Kimmel four times a day.

Just back of the sailors are the stores. In the cold room, where the meats are kept, all the pipes are covered with frost. The large ships all have ice machines and

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Cherry Paste	50c	Malt Extract	5c
Carter's Pills	15c	Palmer's Celery Comp.	60c
Ayer's Pills	15c	Culicra Soap	60c
Wyeth's Beef	15c	Culicra Pure	60c
Iron and Wine	75c	Malt Whisky	85c

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RESTRICTING THE FRANCHISE.

A feeling has been growing very rapidly in the United States during the past few years that it is time for some limit to be placed upon immigration to this country, and also upon the power of recently arrived foreigners to take part in, or even to run the political affairs of this country. This feeling has found expression in Minnesota, a State which contains a more than usually large proportion of foreign-born citizens. A member of the Minnesota Legislature named Schurmeier, who, to judge by his name, is himself of foreign birth, has introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State relating to the elective franchise. The laws of Minnesota give citizenship to aliens after a residence in the country of only six months and this has led to much political corruption, citizens being turned out during a campaign by hundreds and marched like cattle to the polling booths.

It is noteworthy that the bill was recommended to pass by a unanimous vote. Enthusiastic speeches were made in favor of it by Republicans, Democrats and Populists, by native Americans and by men of foreign birth and descent. The leading members of the House representing the great Scandinavian family, the Germans, the Irish and the other foreign elements which have become assimilated in the body politic, united in urging the merits of the proposition. Commenting upon this new departure the Minneapolis Times makes the following pertinent remarks:

"Five years is a long time in the life of a man grown, and time enough for him to master the language of a new country, and to understand something of its laws and customs. Minnesota has been far too liberal. She has given to men who were not deserving of it, the right to assist in the selection of her officers and in the making of her laws. She has conferred the badge of American sovereignty so indiscriminately and so thoughtlessly that it is no longer prized as it should be. Mr. Schurmeier is right. It is time to make a change for the better. If there ever was an excuse for the laws now governing the right of franchise in this State, that excuse exists no longer and the laws should be changed. If we would be respected by others we must respect ourselves.

"The Schurmeier bill is not directed against any class of foreigners. It would place them all upon a plane of equality before the law, and invite them all to share and share alike in the blessings of a free people. But while it would do this, it would with equal fairness suggest that the blessings which were purchased with the blood of one fearful struggle and preserved with the blood of another, are too precious to be dispensed carelessly. Men who are unable to understand the spirit which moved the heroes of Yorktown and Gettysburg; or who, understanding it, are by reason of recent environment unable to co-operate with those who represent that spirit today, should expect very little. They should be content to wait. Their period of probation will only make them better citizens in the end. Mr. Schurmeier's bill should become a law."

It is probable that other States which have exercised too much liberality in this direction will soon follow the example of Minnesota. There is a strong tendency to go even further than this and extend the period of probation which foreigners should go through who come to reside in this country. The United States offers opportunities to the people of other countries which cannot be found elsewhere upon earth—opportunities for the rapid accumulation of money and at the same time of complete protection to life and property, together with free education for the young. Such inducements should be sufficient for all reasonable men, and they ought not to expect, in addition to these privileges, to be at once allowed the right to share equally with native born citizens in the government of the country. It would not be too much to ask that foreigners should reside

at least ten years in the United States before they take part in electing our officials and making our laws.

CANNON CORNERED.

Elsewhere in this morning's issue The Times publishes some important official correspondence from Washington relative to the San Pedro harbor matter which are very interesting reading. The "symposium" consists of two letters from Representative Cannon, a letter from Senator White, a statement from the conferees on the part of the Senate and House, a letter from Congressman Bowers, and a letter from Congressman Caminetti. Together these communications form a complete and conclusive history as to the manner in which the \$40,000 appropriation for San Pedro got into the House bill and got out of it.

As will be noted, Mr. Cannon tries hard to appropriate to himself the full credit for the insertion of the appropriation in the bill, and to fix upon Senator White the responsibility for its exclusion therefrom, in which attempt he fails. As is equally apparent from the letter of Senator White and the others the insertion of the appropriation was due entirely to a clerical error, while the elimination of the same was merely a correction of the error, and not in any wise due to neglect or intention on the part of Senator White or any other member of the California delegation in Congress. Mr. Cannon's position and claims in the premises are completely disproved by the cold logic of unanswerable facts.

Senator White characterizes as silly the report that the proposed visit of the Commerce Committee to the Coast is "a scheme of Huntington's," and cites facts to prove it. He says that he ascertained that neither the Senate Commerce Committee nor the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors would do anything in the premises without personal inspection, and that those in favor of Santa Monica did not ask for it. Senator Frye, an opponent of San Pedro, offered a resolution in the Commerce Committee in favor of Santa Monica, and stated that he did not care to make the trip. Mr. White adds: "If the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the next Congress was organized, and could be induced to go out, I would have no doubt of a speedy conclusion in favor of San Pedro. Indeed, I will go so far as to say that whenever we can get a Congressional committee to visit Los Angeles we should be delighted at the opportunity. We are in a condition to be seen, and to see our State is to appreciate it." From this proposition even Mr. Cannon will hardly dissent.

It is not remarkable that there is a good deal of scoffing at religion nowadays, or that the persons find it difficult to make an impression on the masses, when one observes the peculiar antics of some of those more or less reverend gentlemen who make a specialty of pointing out the straight and narrow way which leads to eternal life. Apparently despairing of filling their places of worship in any other way, some of these wearers of the black cloth determined to steal a page out of the devil's notebook, and make their performance as nearly as possible like a variety show. There is a young pastor in Oakland who astonished his congregation by giving a reading from Shakespeare's "Richard the Third" and fell down to simulate death at the end of the passage. The same young man last week delivered a sermon on dancing and went through the figures of the waltz to illustrate the address. When ministers of the gospel have to resort to such meretricious tricks as these, it is, as we say, not surprising that the doctrine which they are supposed to preach fails to retain the hold upon the world that it once possessed.

The San Francisco Call makes the following timely suggestion: "As it seems the Legislature will not give up a single individual of the host of useless attaches, the next thing to do is to devise work for them. We therefore suggest a scheme. It is well known that English sparrows have become a nuisance by flocking around our parks and public buildings and defiling them. It is certainly desirable to rid ourselves of the sparrows. Let the idle attaches therefore be set to work at the Capitol and other State buildings in hunting out the sparrows' nests and sucking their eggs. There is nobody better fitted for an egg-sucking job than a pap-sucker."

An art and industrial exposition is to be opened in the City of Mexico on April 2, 1896, to continue about six months. A tract of 600 acres has been set aside in the suburbs of the city for the exhibition, which will be international in its character.

OUR CLIMATE.

Californians are certainly excusable for discoursing frequently and somewhat enthusiastically about their climate. During the present winter nearly all portions of the northern hemisphere, outside the tropics, have suffered severely from cold waves and blizzards. Not only have our Southern States been disastrously affected, but even the West Indies and the Bermudas have not been exempt. Nice has had snowstorms, and the olive groves of southern Italy have been bombarded with hail. The south of France and of Spain have also suffered severely, and the Mediterranean region has had unprecedentedly cold weather. There are some back countries in Africa yet to hear from, and it is hoped that these have been in a measure exempt from the ravages of the festive blizzard.

Meanwhile, the winter in California has been characterized, for the most part, by ideal weather. We have had no severe cold—in fact we never have had—and we have had enough rain, but not too much. The geographical location and the topography of Southern California render it exempt from the terrible climatic extremes of other sections.

It seems difficult for people who have been accustomed all their lives to the hardships incidental to the Eastern climate to realize the superior climatic conditions which prevail throughout the year in this favored corner of the earth. They cannot understand that while severe snowstorms are raging in our lofty mountain ranges, our valleys are fragrant with the perfume of flowers and vocal with the songs of birds.

For those reasons it is necessary to talk and to write about the California climate, in order that its advantages may be understood and appreciated in other sections. For these reasons the Californian is enthusiastic on the subject, and is not at all backward in letting the world know of his enthusiasm; for he knows that after all that he can tell, the half of our advantages will not be told.

An electrical substitute for the ordinary forge, devised by George D. Burton of Boston, is described as consisting of a method of heating by plunging the metal into a vessel of water and passing a strong current of electricity through it, the apparatus comprising a wooden bucket containing a large sheet of lead, which forms the positive pole, and an iron bar laid across the bucket, forming the negative pole. The metal to be heated is held in the tongs, which are rested on this iron cross piece and dipped into the liquid as desired, thus avoiding all flexible connections with the tongs. Two ordinary nails held in the tongs and dipped in the liquid are found to be heated to a welding heat in a few seconds, so as afterward to be welded on an anvil with a few blows of the hammer, or they may be welded by simply allowing them to fuse together. The solution which has been found best adapted to this purpose is a solution of ten parts carbonate of soda and one of borax dissolved in water until the specific gravity at 70 deg. is 1.150.

It is not at all likely that the Anti-Cigarette Bill will be enforced, should it receive the Governor's signature. Similar measures have been passed in one or two other States, but there is no record of their enforcement, and such laws are of doubtful validity in any event. A great deal has been published of late years, pro and con, on the subject of cigarette smoking. Many good medical authorities have pronounced the cigarette the least harmful form in which tobacco is used, as it is the mildest form. An eminent New York physician recently declared that excessive tobacco-drinking was responsible for more ill than the excessive use of tobacco or alcohol. It is no more within the rightful province of the Legislature to prohibit the use of tobacco, in one form or another, than it is to prohibit the use of tea, coffee, cocoa, or any other of the milder beverages. Sumptuary legislation has never been popular and has seldom or never been effective. It can easily be carried to a ridiculous extreme.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Senate Committee on Commerce, which is expected to visit the Coast this year to look into the question of a deep-water harbor site, was invited to travel at the expense of the Southern Pacific Company. The dispatch adds: "It is probable, in view of the interest taken in the matter by the railroad company, that the invitation will be refused, and the expenses of the trip taken out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and thus permit the committee to be uninfluenced in deciding which place is the more suitable for a harbor."

It seems scarcely possible that these Senators should for a moment have seriously entertained the proposition of having their expenses paid by a corporation which is one of the parties in the case at issue and which has been actively pulling wires at Washington to accomplish its end. In Senator White's letter, published elsewhere today, he touches upon the proposed visit of the committee.

President Cleveland is said to be very popular in Brazil, just now, by reason of his decision of the Argentine boundary question. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland can get some sort of a job in Brazil after the 4th of March, 1897. He certainly cannot get another job in the United States.

It is not alone for the interests of California fruit-growers that transportation rates to the East should be placed at as low a rate as possible. The railroads will reap a direct benefit by making as low rates as will afford them a reasonable profit, for thereby the carrying business will be largely increased. The prosperity of the car-

A HINT FROM OUR FEMINE FRIENDS.



If the present fashion is to continue why can't our "sissey boys" adopt it and by preventing bagging at the knees and elbows supply a long-felt want?

rying trade is largely dependent upon the prosperity of the country from which it derives its business. Railroad directly serve their own best interests by doing everything in their power to develop the country which they traverse.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.) Bill Cook is not forced to learn a trade and associate with the common herd in a Western penitentiary. He goes right to Albany, N. Y., and will have the society of Tammany bosses for fifty years, if he holds out that long. This seems like a wanton injustice to William. It is greatly to be feared that his morals will suffer from contact with the Tammany bosses, and that his post-penitentiary career will be blasted. William has had many rough experiences, but this is "the most unkindest cut of all."

The London Trade World says that the manufacturers of Bradford have "booked more orders from the States during the last month or two than for about as many years." This is undoubtedly a good thing for Bradford. But the importation of these English goods will displace a like quantity of American goods, thus decreasing the amount of employment for American workmen. Has anybody heard of increased activity in American woolen mills since the new Democratic tariff went into effect?

Gov. Morton of New York promptly signed the act sent to him by the State Legislature, providing that no flag save the Stars and Stripes shall be allowed to float over any public building in the State. A similar law ought to be passed, and enforced, in every State in the Union. There may be no very serious objections to foreign flags in processions, under certain exceptional circumstances. But the public buildings of every State should be sacred to "Old Glory" alone.

The French Academy des Sciences has caught the bicycle craze, and appears to have it bad. It announces as the subject for the Fourneyron mathematical prize for 1897, "The Theory of Motion, and More Particularly the Conditions of Stability of Velocipedes (bicycles, safeties, etc.). In Rectilinear and Curvilinear Motion on Horizontal and Inclined Planes." All of which is enough to frighten the average bicyclist out of his or her wits.

On Tuesday the 26th, at 8 p.m., Rev. J. C. Fletcher will deliver a lecture at the Art Association rooms, No. 1104 Second street, on "Greek Art," which will doubtless be full of interest. Guy Rose will also furnish a short paper on "Artist Life in Paris," and Mr. Fabrian, an accomplished elocutionist, will contribute his share to the entertainment of the audience.

San Francisco is again discussing the feasibility of bringing water from Lake Tahoe for domestic uses. Lake Tahoe is a long distance from San Francisco. Is enough water used in that wicked city to pay for bringing it so far?

Last year there were sent to the dead letter office 506,662 letters, many of which contained money or other valuable inclosures. This is a significant commentary on the carelessness of the American people.

The K. of L. has officially informed a long-waiting public that "the Brooklyn trolley strike was unsuccessful." Most people had suspected as much.

How this crane is spreading. They have a railway station down in Louisiana named "Trilby."

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

It is becoming fashionable in these modern days among a certain class of self-styled "liberalists" to decry the scriptures. It is an evidence of wisdom, some men think, and the superior knowledge, to question the authenticity of the claim that the Bible is the inspired word of God. To doubt and to question is accepted by them as an evidence of progress, and they do not hesitate to reiterate the assertion of Henry Ward Beecher that "evolution is certain to oblige theology to reconstruct its system." But evolution will not do this only insofar as theology is not built upon Bible truth.

The modern doctrine of evolution is but an old theory under a new phase, and it has been wrought out with a vast amount of labor and ingenuity. Twenty-four centuries ago, in the night of spiritual ignorance and darkness, Democritus maintained that the world and all that it contained were the result of "a fortuitous concourse of atoms." "In nothing save the name," says Herbert W. Morris, in his "Present Conflict of Science With the Christian Religion," "does the theory of Democritus, the absurdities of which have been exposed a thousand times, and in a thousand different ways, Democritus exalted minute variations. Who hath the pre-eminence? The present is often pronounced an era of progress, but in the matter before us, it would seem of progress backward. Here is the nineteenth century of Christianity going back to heathen Greece, and to heathen Greece in its very childhood and crudeness and ignorance."

But it is not our purpose today to discuss the doctrine of evolution, which so boldly ascribes the glorious works of God to "fortuity," although, as says the writer above quoted: "If during a period so vast as to be scarce expressible by figures, by almost infinitesimal atoms, compounded microscopic cells—minute vital globules, begot by electricity on dead gelatinous matter—until they have at length become the men and women we see around us, we must hold either the monstrous belief that all the vitalities, whether those of monads or of mites, of fishes or of reptiles, of birds or of beasts, are individually and inherently immortal and undying, or that human souls are not so."

"If the spirit of a monad or a mollusc be not immortal, then must there either have been a point in the history of the species at which a dying brute—differing from its offspring merely by an inferiority of development represented by a few atoms, mayhap by a single atom—produced an undying man; or man in his present state must be a mere animal possessed of no immortal soul, and as irresponsible for his actions to the God before whose bar he is, in consequence, never to appear, as his presumed relatives and progenitors, the beasts that perish."

The teachings of evolution strike at once at the Mosiac account of creation, but lovers of that old Bible, which has done so much for the world, and upon which everything from the most sublime to the lowest modern civilization is based, have no fear that these thrusts of unbelief will be sufficient to destroy Christian faith in the divine inspiration of this book of books.

A. J. Wells, who has embraced almost everything within the circle of theology from Methodism to Unitarianism and the broadest doctrines of evolution, writes as follows for the columns of an evening contemporary:

"If the superstructure of Christianity must fall; if the substructure of the Hebrew scriptures be destroyed, then it will fall, for evolution and the higher criticism have shown the absurdity of accepting the old books as an infallible revelation of God. They were Hebrew 'literature' before they became 'word of God,' and they are destined to become 'Hebrew literature' again when the conclusions of wise and patient and reverent scholarship shall have penetrated our homes and reached even into the sanctuary of the Times."

In view of such bold and unwarranted assertions let us consider a few well-established facts which will go far to disprove the correctness of such rash and illogical conclusions in regard to the Bible.

Says L. T. Townsend, D.D., in his profound work, "The Bible and the Nineteenth Century": "Sublime are the representations found in the original text. 'In the beginning had God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth had become a waste and a void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God was brooding upon the face of the water.' (Genesis 1, 1-2.) This language covers the geological history of the world down to the darkness and devastations of the ice and drift epochs. Then follows an account of the Mosiac days of creation (Genesis 1, 1-7) in an absolutely faultless order, as typified by those vast geological periods. Whence, therefore, this accurate account of the creation, which, among all the traditions of antiquity—the records and traditions of the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the people of India, the masses of China, the writings of Herodotus, Thales, Pythagoras, Aristotle, Plato, Zeno, Epicurus, and other Greeks and many Romans—stands alone challenging the world's acknowledgment and admiration?"

In those old days many were the theories advanced in regard to the foundations of the earth. Pindar asserted that the earth rested upon columns and pillars of adamant, while other leaders of thought declared that "it rests upon the back of a huge tortoise, which in turn is supported upon the coils of an immense serpent." There were others of those ancient wise men and teachers, feeding only upon their own wisdom, who maintained that "the earth is supported upon the backs of huge elephants, the motion of whose heads causes earthquakes."

Crude notions, to be sure, they are, but they were the offspring of crude ages. Compared then with the sublime utterances of what the liberalists designate as merely "Hebrew literature," written in the same period of scientific ignorance, and see if you do not find the evidence of divine inspiration in that old Bible, which modern skepticism would thrust aside! "It is He who stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing. By His spirit He hath garnished the heavens. He telleth the number of the stars. He commandeth the sun, and it riseth not, and scorcheth up the stars. He bindeth the sweet influences of the Pleiades, and looseth the bands of Orion. . . . Lo, these are a part of His ways, but the thunder of His power, who can understand?" In admirable accuracy, these passages taken from the book of Job, the learning of today does not excel, and there are two points in them worthy of special notice. The author of the book of Job speaks, for

example, of the fanning of the bands of Orion. Until recently this has been regarded as a mere poetic fancy, but astronomical science has at last discovered that our planetary system is slowly drifting away from the constellation, in which Orion stands as the "belted giant of the skies."

And still again: "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place." Is it not marvelous that in that age of error and scientific ignorance that a great fact like this should have been stated if there were no divine inspiration guiding the pen that wrote? It was a thing not then known, but modern astronomers now tell us that "the only space in the stellar heavens of our hemisphere where the telescope can discover no stars, is not east or west, but north."

In view of these and numberless other facts which might be adduced we accept the words of the late Prof. Benjamin Pierce of Harvard College: "Science and religion were born of the same house, and that house is not divided against itself. There is and will be an apparent conflict between them, but it is of human origin, arising from the defects of our knowledge and not from the greatness of it." And, as says Prof. Dana, whose scientific publications have entitled him to a place in the front ranks of learned scientists, "The grand old Book of God still stands; and this old earth, the more its leaves are turned and its pages more fully illustrated and sustained the Sacred Writings. Vain are the attempts to relegate it to the humble place of mere 'Hebrew literature.' It is more. From Genesis to Revelations holy men wrote as they were moved by the spirit of God, and through them we learn the history of creative power and the story of God's providential dealings with the race. It is God's voice to us from the opening verses of Genesis to the last word of the Apocalypse. That which is purely 'Hebrew literature' may pass and be forgotten as the dust cycles of time roll onward, but God's word will not perish. When the last ages of time have come, men will still read with reverent wonder that sublime and God-inspired story of the earth's creation: 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was waste and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.'"

WELCOME, LA FIESTA.

La fiesta! La fiesta! Right welcome to our hearts! What delightful celebration that Spanish name imports! What horde of lovely little children, crowding fairest flowers, Who, filled with bubbling pride, will perambulate for hours. The glorious fire department will display its polished brass and gallant firemen. While its educated horses and gallant firemen. The Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Macabees Will don their shining uniforms, a universe to please. The City Fathers march in line, the Mayor is pulled along. To sound of bands of music and to strain of children's song. Hurrah for la fiesta! Los Angeles' great show. The annual celebration that makes the city grow. The lucky hunters of the gold that distant mountains tread Repair to this metropolis and "paint the city red." E. H. R.



FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PRACTICAL HEALTH CALENDAR.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Temperature yesterday: Minimum, 46 deg.; maximum, 60 deg.; partly cloudy.

If I am smothered rising anger and melt with love, I have written a glorious waltz of music to be sung in my Father's house of many mansions.—Lydie Maria Child.

BREAKFAST. Oranges. Browned Graham Mush. Sliced Roast Beef in Gravy. White Bread. Apple Sauce. Coffee. DINNER. Baked Chicken. Mashed Potatoes. Celery. Canned Corn. Quince Jelly. White and Graham Bread. Floating Island. Angel Cake. LUNCHEON. Bread and Butter. Prunes. Cookies. Crackers and Milk. Tea.

Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garments, house and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real heart love than for whole shiploads of furniture and all the gorgeousness all the upholsterers in the world can gather.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER.

THE CHILDREN'S SECOND VISIT TO HIS QUEER COUNTRY.

By Joel Chandler Harris.

XIII.

HOW BROTHER LION LOST HIS WOOL.

Mr. Rabbit shaded his eyes with his hand and pretended to believe that there might be a wooden horse trying to catch Tickle-Me-Toss after all. But Mrs. Meadows said that there was no danger of anything like that. She explained that Tickle-Me-Toss was running away because he didn't want to hear what was said about his story.

"I think he's right," remarked Mr. Rabbit. "It was the queerest tale I ever heard in all my life. You might sit and listen to tales from now until—well, until the first Tuesday before the last Saturday in the year 700,777, and you'd never hear another tale like it."

"I don't see why," suggested Mrs. Meadows.

"Well," replied Mr. Rabbit, chewing his tobacco very slowly, "there are more reasons."



WOOLY LION.

sons than I have hairs in my head, but I'll only give you three. In the first place, this Sparkle Spry doesn't marry the King's daughter. In the second place, he doesn't live happily ever after. And in the third place—"Mr. Rabbit paused and scratched his head—"I declare I've forgotten the third reason."

"It's no better than the other two, it doesn't amount to much," said Mrs. Meadows. "There's no reason why he shouldn't have married the King's daughter if the King had a daughter, and if he didn't live happily it was his own fault. Stories are not expected to tell everything."

"Now I'm glad of that," exclaimed Mr. Rabbit. "I'm glad of that. I've had a story on my mind for many years and I've kept it to myself because I had an idea that in telling a story you had to tell everything."

"Well, you were very much mistaken," said Mrs. Meadows with emphasis.

"So it seems—so it seems," remarked Mr. Rabbit.

"What was the story?" asked Buster John.

"I called it a story," replied Mr. Rabbit, "but it is too big a name for it. I reckon you have heard of the time when Brother Lion had hair all over him as long and as thick as the mane he now has."

But the children shook their heads. They had never heard of that, and even Mrs. Meadows said it was news to her.

"Now that is very queer," remarked Mr. Rabbit, filling his pipe slowly and deliberately. "Very queer, indeed. Time and again I've had it on the tip of my tongue to mention that matter, but I always came to the conclusion that everybody knew all about it. Of course, it doesn't seem reasonable that Brother Lion went about cor-



BROTHER LION IN HOGSHEAD.

eed from head to foot, and to the tip of his tail with long woolly hair, but, on the other hand, when he was first seen without his long woolly hair, he was the laughing stock of the whole district. I know mighty well he was the most miserable-looking creature I ever saw."

"It was curious, too, how it happened," Mr. Rabbit continued. "We were all living in a much colder climate than it is in the country next door. Six months in the year there was ice in the rivers and snow on the ground, and then that winter I lay up something to eat when the weather was open had a pretty tough time of it the rest of the year. Brother Lion's long woolly hair belonged to the climate. But for that, he would have frozen to death, for he was a great hunter, and he had to be out in all sorts of weather."

"One season, we had a tremendous spell of cold weather, the coldest I have ever felt. I happened to be out one day, sprawling around, when I saw blue smoke rising a little distance off, so I says to myself, say I, I'll go within smelling distance of the fire and thaw myself out. So I went toward the smoke, and I soon saw that Mr. Man, who lived not far off, had been killing hogs."

"Now, the funny thing about that hog-killing business," continued Mr. Rabbit, leaning back in his chair and smacking his lips together, as old people will do sometimes, "was that Mr. Man had to get their hair off. I don't know how people do now, but that was what Mr. Man did then. He had to get the hair off, but how? Well, he piled up wood, and in between the logs he placed rocks and stones. Then he dug a hole in the ground and half buried a hog-

TRAINED ARMY DOGS.

PURE BLOOD SCOTCH COLLIES ARE THE BEST BREED.

They Do Sentry, Messenger and Hospital Duty, and Succeed Wounded Soldiers on the Field of Battle.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Lechenbach, near Cologne, in the Rhineland, is the home of Jean Bungarts, the animal painter and animal lover, who is at present engaged upon an interesting experiment in dog training.

After success in training dogs for active army duty, reconnaissance, sentry and messenger service—success certified to by the German government—Mr. Bungarts turned his attention to a new branch of the work, and is the first to train dogs for hospital and ambulance duty. This idea and the method of training are entirely original with Bungarts, whose long years of experience as an amateur trainer have given him unusual understanding of the canine intelligence, its possibilities and its limits.

Bungarts's training of dogs for direct field service is only new in method, for

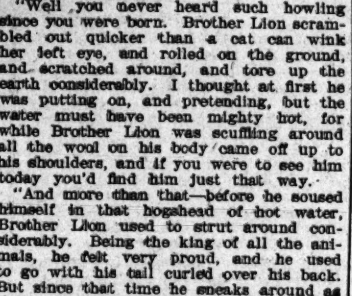
dog, once in position, is allowed at first several minutes, and then more and more time before the enemy approaches, that he may learn not to relax his attention during the whole time of his watch. At first, of course, the trainer encourages him with "Look out! Keep watch!"

One can easily see what an invaluable aid the dog's sharper senses would render him, when thus trained. Sentry and scout thus aided and protected could not possibly be surprised.

Then comes the "messenger" training. The dog is taught to run short distances between trainer and assistant, back and forth, over all kinds of ground, until, when once the latter is inclosed in the little water-proof pocket on his collar, the four-footed "dispatch" knows he is to run in the direction indicated, and not to allow any obstacle, natural or human, to interrupt or stop him until the goal is reached. The Bungarts dogs are so perfectly trained, and what reported "finished," by their master, they are not dependent upon him, but will take and carry out orders from any man of the regiment to which they are enrolled. The reading of the words of command to the men, that they may not confuse the dogs with unnecessary talk, is all that is required.

THE HOSPITAL ORDER.

"Seeking the wounded" was at first also a part of the army dog's duty, but recognizing the immense importance of the work, and not wishing to overburden his



DOG AND RED CROSS KNIGHT BY SIDE OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

throughout the history of war dogs have been utilized as valuable aid to man in battle, although in modern times their services have been limited to messenger duty, and a little voluntary reconnaissance. Bungarts utilized this inclination of the good-breed dog to watch and lookout work, and binding the natural instincts into a system, has turned out some excellent canine sentries and scouts.

The two prizes dogs, Mars and Juno, purchased and educated by order of the German government, and now enrolled in the rank of a guard regiment in Potsdam, have stood every test to which their training could be put, and have proved themselves as well as the natural others in any in the regiment. Mars and Juno are superb specimens of the pure-blood Scotch collie, for Bungarts considers this the only breed of dog at present in existence which combines all the qualities necessary to the "army dog."

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FROM ZONE TO ZONE.

The American Expedition to Patagonia.

Along the Rio Mayo y Fuerte—Alamos and Hermosillo—A Night Alarm.

A Feast Day in Alamos—Outrun by a Mayo Indian—A Large Sugar-cane Plantation—The Barrel or Water Cactus.

HACIENDA DEL AGUILA, RIO FUERTE (Mex.) Feb. 11, 1935.—(Special Correspondence.) After leaving Navajao and our hospitable host, Lieut. Vasquez, we found the road along the eastern bank of the Rio Mayo in good condition, recent rains having laid flat the dust. In about eight miles we rode into Tezala, a small Indian and Mexican town, where the fiesta was still in progress. The people gathered about us in dense crowds, notwithstanding the other attractions, Indian dancing and games of monte, and gazed upon us with wondering eyes, doubtless as cheap a show as any of them had ever witnessed. Being informed that there was water along the road, we halted to take with us a supply, resulting in a hungry and thirsty night in camp, protracted by inability to sleep well.

The night was dark and we had an alarm. Approaching hostesses caused us to prepare for an enemy, but it proved to be a Chinaman, leading a horse on his way to Alamos. In his lingo he pitifully cried for water. We told him we had none, but, seeing our little water keg in the dim light of the fire, he uttered a cry of joy, and, springing forward, seized it with both hands, shaking it, then uttering a wall of distress, and at once set forward. At the first glimmer of day the morning we were pushing rapidly forward, and found water by 10 o'clock, and prepared breakfast, which was eaten during the process of preparation.

A species of cactus grows in this district called barrel or water cactus. To cut off the trunk and excavate the center, in a few minutes the cavity fills with clear water. The Indian travelers depend upon this than they do upon digging for it. The cactus water has an insipid taste, but is an acceptable substitute. The water cactus is supplied with numerous pointed thorns about three inches in length, hooked at the ends, as if it were not sufficient to warn you to keep at a distance by direct thrusts, but designed to entangle upon this than they do upon digging for it. The cactus water has an insipid taste, but is an acceptable substitute. The water cactus is supplied with numerous pointed thorns about three inches in length, hooked at the ends, as if it were not sufficient to warn you to keep at a distance by direct thrusts, but designed to entangle upon this than they do upon digging for it.

After breakfast our road crawled up among the mountains, whose rough, careworn faces had just been washed by heavy dashes of rain, and zig-zagged the furrows of their cheeks, and over the rugged browns and down abrupt declivities, for a day and a half, when, in accordance with the sentiments we then indulged, we came across a cemetery. The graves were of adobe brick. It had been a burial-place of the Spaniards. Over the entrance, carved in the wooden door, figures of figures 1749, and upon the graves were small wooden crosses and the marks of time.

As we entered Alamos large fields of cultivated maize were to be seen, which "pulque" and "mescal" are made, the fiber of its long, needle-pointed leaves being utilized in the manufacture of ropes and mats.

Compared with Hermosillo, the capital of the State of Sonora, Alamos is a very beautiful city. Its streets are paved with stone. Its drainage is good, and contains many fine buildings that lead to a modern city. A great cathedral, with imposing spire, is erected within the southern border of the plaza, or square, in the center of which is a beautiful fountain, surrounded by orange trees, burdened with fruit, and pipe at that. The public schoolhouse is placed outside by citizens with commendable pride. The English language is taught within, and they are proud of that, too. Although vague, and usually referred to in terms more plastic than precise, there exists a sort of general progression in respect to the human race, that makes plausible the theory of an advancing civilization, but whether or not the aggregate of happiness is increased, or the love of justice heightened, or the moral standard elevated by such advance is debatable; but, not so here. To deny this here would constitute the overt act.

Many people speak the English language here. The climate during the winter is perfect. It would be a delightful city for such as do not take kindly to the weather to winter in. We found the city in holiday attire. A fiesta was on. Canvases booths were erected on the west side of the plaza, where hungry and thirsty were allayed at low rates, "mescal" selling at 3 cents a drink, and "duice" (sweet bread) at 2 cents each, one being sufficient for a lunch. Amusement booths were on hand with their lay-outs, monte and roulette-wheel. The monte-table was patronized by the high and the low, the city officials, the merchants and the common laborer. Thousands of silver dollars were stacked upon the tables and constantly changing hands. The roulette-wheel drew the fair money of the gamblers who stake their dollars with keen relish. The owner of a wheel told me that the lady patrons grouped around it were the wives and daughters of the best citizens. Chief among the players was the wife of a merchant, who sat opposite her liege lord and played a heavy game, often staking \$50 on a single number. The banker told me that this Senora won from him the night before \$1500. She lost or won without a word, or the slightest change in the expression of her countenance. Her age was perhaps 25, her lips compressed, so that indentations appeared upon her pretty chin, and her eyes, as black as night, sparkled with excitement whether she lost or won. The other ladies who risked their money on the wheel of chance did so with little assurance, changing from one number to another, while the Amazon played her heavy stakes on one number all the time, giving it variety by side bets on different parts of the table. She retired from the game at 10, when it at once took on a more reckless form, \$50 to \$300 being frequently staked. Gambling during the great festival days is licensed by the Mexican States, and prohibited at other times, the gambler being protected by the civil authorities during the term of the license. The foreign gambler has his pickings among these dusky people.

Having a letter of introduction to the mayor, or "prefecto," as he is called, that gentleman was all kindness and attention. At breakfast at the hotel in the morning a messenger entered and presented me with a package of letters. My surprise was great, for Alamos had not been given as postoffice address. The mayor had instructed the postmaster to look over the mail for Culiacan and intercept that directed to the distinguished traveler, who was a visitor of their own city.

On our way to Alajabampo we met heavy freight wagons loaded with merchandise for Alamos. This was the road that connects Alamos with the world. It was flanked on each side by farmers, who were busily engaged in harvesting corn. We met the log-wheeled cart drawn by oxen and the bundle-burdened burro at short intervals until reaching Alajabampo at 10 a.m. on the second day, when, after sniffing the salt air from the Bay of Lower California we turned to the northeast, encountering salt marshes which deprived us of the pleasure of eating either supper or breakfast, but glad to get through. We were now trotting along rather elated, for we were enabled to again make pretty good time, when a Mayo Indian overtook us, passed us, and finally disappeared in front of us. He was in a hurry. His

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Dress Goods

AT 25c A YARD.
68 pieces of British Cheviot Suitings of fine texture and excellent durability, in a handsome variety of colors, checks and snowflake effects, which will be sold for 25c a yard.

AT 45c A YARD.
62 pieces of raw silk and wool Cheviot Suitings of good texture and durability and full 36 inches wide, in quite a tasteful variety of two-tone effects, which will be placed on sale at 45c a yard.

AT 45c A YARD.
107 pieces of 36-inch Cravanette Suitings of fine silk finish and good weight and durability, in an immense range of iridescent colorings, which will be placed on sale at 45 cents a yard.

AT 50c A YARD.
61 pieces of Wool "Folle Chevre" of good weight and texture and 36 inches wide, in a variety of snowflake designs as lately introduced for tailor suits, which will be given for 50c a yard.

AT 75c A YARD.
49 pieces of superior all-wool Bradford Beige Suitings of fine cashmere finish and 46 inches wide, in a select range of iridescent colorings, which will be given for 75c a yard.

AT \$1.00 A YARD.
53 pieces of fine all-wool Novelty Suitings, 46 inches wide in a select variety of two-tone "petite Carreau" designs as just introduced for spring and summer wear, which will be placed on sale for \$1.00 a yard.

Silks

AT 15c A YARD.
96 pieces of Shantung Pongee of very fine quality, guaranteed all silk and 19 inches wide, which will be marked 15c a yard.

AT 20c A YARD.
125 pieces of good all-silk Shantung Pongee of good texture and durability, and 19 inches wide, which will be given for 20c a yard.

AT 35c A YARD.
68 pieces of superior Shantung Pongee, guaranteed all pure silk of good texture and durability and full 26 inches wide, which will be sold for 35c a yard.

AT 50c A YARD.
41 pieces of Colored Moire Antique, guaranteed all pure silk and full 19 inches wide, in a select range of staple colorings, which will be offered at 50c a yard.

AT 50c A YARD.
123 pieces of superior China Silk, full 27 inches wide, in Orange, Blue, Lavender, Franciscan, Coach, Lemon, Canary, Seafoam, Tan, Tobacco, Geranium, Damask, Cream, Pink, Porcelain, Black and White, which will be sold for 50c a yard.

AT 75c A YARD.
23 pieces of 24-inch Black Taffeta Silk of good body and fine finish, in a select range of self-giving designs, which will be given for 75c a yard.

Coaching Shades.

AT 50 AND 75c EACH.
36 dozen Coaching Parasols, in Black Surah and Taffeta Silk, with tasteful ebony handles and flexible steel frames, which will be sold at 50 and 75c each.

AT \$1.00 EACH.
50 dozen Coaching Parasols of superior quality, in Chiffon, Satin, Brocade, Surah, Taffeta and Moire Antique Silks, with fine silk linings, flexible steel ribs and ebony handles, in both plain and ruffled designs, which will be sold at \$1.00 each.

AT \$1.25 EACH.
29 dozen Coaching Parasols, in both Surah and Taffeta Silks, in plain and ruffled designs, with superior silk linings, flexible steel ribs and unbreakable frames, which will be sold at \$1.25 each.

AT FROM \$1.50 TO \$4.50 EACH.
40 dozen Coaching Parasols of the latest style and finish in Black Taffeta, Surah, Moire, Antique, Grosgrain and Duchesse Silks, silk lined, in plain, ruffled and lace-trimmed effects, which will be sold at from \$1.50 to \$4.50 each.

AT FROM 75c TO \$1.50 EACH.
6 dozen Taffeta Silk Coaching Parasols in a most select variety of two-tone opalescent designs, which will be sold at from 75c to \$1.50 each.

AT 50c, 75c AND \$1.00 EACH.
72 dozen Children's Colored Satin and Taffeta Silk Parasols in solid colors, polka dots and figured designs, with fine flexible frames and natural sticks, which will be sold at 50c, 75c, and \$1 each respectively.

Laces

AT 15 CENTS A YARD.
30 pieces of all-silk Black French Lace 4 1/2 inches wide, of fast jet dye and choice designs, which will be given for 15c a yard.

AT 25 CENTS A YARD.
24 pieces 8-inch fine Silk Lace, in a variety of new and beautiful designs, and guaranteed fast jet black dye, which will be placed on sale at 25c a yard.

AT 30 CENTS A YARD.
18 pieces of Black Net-top Bourdon Lace, 8 inches wide, guaranteed all silk, fast jet dye, and most select designs, which will be marked 30c a yard.

AT 40c A YARD.
18 pieces of 10-inch Black Silk Net-top Bourdon Lace of choice designs and perfectly jet dye, which will be sold at 40c a yard.

AT FROM 40c TO 75c A YARD.
30 pieces of fine White Embroidered Hemstitched Lawn Flouncing, beautifully embroidered, in widths from 24 to 27 inches deep, suitable for children's dresses, which will be sold at from 40c to 75c a yard respectively.

AT \$1.50 A YARD.
10 pieces of 45-inch Crinkled Silk Gauze, with self satin stripe, in Black, Cream, Pink, Maize and Lavender, the newest and most beautiful fabric for evening wear, which will be given for \$1.50 a yard.

Courteous Attention.



Careful Attention
to
Mail Orders.

Tourist Waists

18 dozen Ladies' fine Cheviot Blouse Waists, well and neatly made with full puffed sleeves, ruffled fronts and rolling collars, in a select variety of gray, navy, brown and garter striped effects, which will be sold at 50c each.

24 dozen Ladies' Fine Wool Cheviot Tourist Waists, well and carefully made with back and shoulder ruffles, puffed sleeves and rolling collars, in a variety of brown, gray, garnet and navy blue shades, which will be placed on sale for 80c each.

10 dozen Ladies' Fine Black Surah Silk Tourist Waists, in all sizes, made with box-pleats, balloon sleeves and deep sailor collars, which will be placed on sale at \$2.00 each.

10 dozen Ladies' Fine Surah Silk Blouse Waists, in all sizes, handsomely made with balloon sleeves, shirred fronts and standing collars, in a beautiful variety of navy blue and white stripes, figures and polka dot designs, which will be sold for \$3.00 each.

18 dozen Ladies' Black Surah Silk Tourist Waists, in a select range of colored hair stripe designs, well lined and fashionably made, with balloon sleeves and standing collars, which will be placed on sale for \$5.00 each.

AT \$7.50 EACH.
6 dozen of Ladies' Fine Silk Waists, fashionably made with balloon sleeves and Fedora fronts, in a select variety of "petite Carreau" designs, which will be marked \$7.00.

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear

AT 20c A PAIR.
87 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Richelieu-ribbed and plain, Hermsdorf dye, warranted not to crack, superior quality and finish, with high spliced heels and spliced toes; will be sold for 20 cents a pair.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR.
108 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf Prime Dye, absolutely fast and stainless color, regular made and perfect finish, extra spliced heels and toes; will be disposed of at 25 cents a pair.

AT 3 PAIR FOR \$1.00.
57 dozen Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, Hermsdorf's guaranteed fast dye, with high spliced heels and toes; selling at 3 pair for \$1.00.

AT 25 CENTS EACH.
25 dozen Ladies' Jersey-ribbed Egyptian Cotton Vests, high neck and long sleeves, good heavy quality and fleeced-wool finish, ankle-length drawers to match; marked to sell at 25 cents a garment.

AT 50 CENTS EACH.
47 dozen Ladies' Fleeced Jersey-ribbed Cotton Vests, made from finest selected Maco yarn, fancy silk finished neck and front, French felled seams, ankle-length drawers to match; will be sold at 50 cents a garment.

AT 75 CENTS EACH.
36 dozen Ladies' Jersey-ribbed and natural mixed Union Suits, good heavy quality and superior finish, with fancy silk trimmed front, long sleeves and ankle-length; being disposed of at 75 cents each.

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Our specialty consists of the quickest, easiest and cheapest treatment of all forms of weakness, Acute and Chronic Discharges, Blood Taints and Stricture and Gleet, the results of badly treated Gonorrhea and surgical diseases of men.
Our little book on the nature and treatment of these diseases, together with rules for diet, exercise and sleep, sent securely sealed free. We make it part of our business to keep all matters regarding our practice absolutely confidential.
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